Regd. No B. 1065 CITY EDITION Regd No B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah. Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXV NO. 222 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Village Panchayats To Lead 'Dry' Campaign

Bombay Govt. Confers With Party Leaders

WIDER POWERS FOR LOCAL BODIES?

Support Assured To Contemplated Legislation

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, September 19.

That immediate legislation should be undertaken to establish a panchayat in every village with a population of 500 and over and that these panchayats should be asked to take effective measures towards the enforcement of Prohibition in the Presidency is understood to be the decision arrived at by an informal conference of leaders of various parties in the Bombay Legislative Assembly held this morning under the chairmanship of Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government.

To Elicit Public Opinion

Mr. Patil convened this conference with a view to ascertain the views on various issues including with regard to the several reforms that the Congress Ministrry proposes to introduce in the working of local bodies in the Presidency.

There was a free exchange of views on various issues including the introduction of joint electorates for elections to local bodies, adult franchise, improvement of the financial conditions of local bodies, increasing the powers of the village panchayat, the abolition of nominations to these bodies and water supply in rural areas.

WELCOMED BY LEADERS

Leaders present welcomed the popular reforms that were proposed to be introduced by Mr. Patil though some of them did not seem very enthusiastic about conferring additional judicial powers on village panchayats and the immediate introduction of joint electorates. Those present at the conference seem to be unanimous on impressing the Minister-in-Charge that funds required for water supply and other schemes for the betterment of rural conditions would have to come mostly from the Government and if necessary additional taxation should be resorted to.

The general opinion seems to favour the immediate introduction of legislation with a view to amend the various acts governing the activities of local bodies.

In this connection, it might be interesting to note that the Minister in-charge has already moved in the matter and has called for the views of all local bodies of the proposed legislation.

The next Budget session might see two or three bills by the Minister for Local Self-Government to amend the various acts

COMPLICATED SCHEME?

It appears that the scheme outlined is a complicated one and necessarily takes time for the consideration of various interests.

Leaders who attended the Conference expressed their complete satisfaction at the way in which the Minister in-charge proposed to tackle the various problems facing his departments.

British Labour's Bid For Capturing Country

NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN TO SECURE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE MEMBERS

LONDON, September 19.

The Labour Party has launched a nationwide drive to secure 100,000 new members.

During the week 5,000 meetings, for which a thousand speakers have been engaged, will be held in all parts of the country, and two million leaflets and half a million pamphlets, outlining the Labour's policy will be distributed.

Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, Chairman of the National Campaign Committee, hopes that the result of the campaign will increase the membership of the Labour Party to half a million.—Reuer's Special.

Prime Minister For Bengal Too

CALCUTTA, Sept. 18.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Bengal are contemplating a change in the nomenclature of Chief Minister into Prime Minister.

Some of the provinces have styled the holder of the post as Premier, whereas in Bihar it was recently stated that Government would designate the holder of the post as Prime Minister.

Since April 1, the Government of Bengal officially have designated the holder of the post as Chief Minister, presumably with the idea that the term Prime Minister will be given to the holder of the post, when Federation comes into being.—United Press.

Written Speeches To Be Discouraged

CUTTACK, Sept. 18.

The Orissa Assembly met to-day at 11 o'clock. Replying to a question, the Chief Minister said that the resolutions of the Cattle Conference had not yet reached the Government. The question of acquiring control over forest and waste lands in private estates, in view of the encouraging and regulating growth of fodder, was under the consideration of the Government.

Difficulties in correct reporting of Oriya speeches were expressed by members. The Speaker replied, by saying that the difficulties would be removed in the next session. The Speaker added that manuscript speeches should be discouraged.—United Press.

ACCUSED OF 'BOURGEOIS' NATIONALISM

Karelina President And Minister For Justice Removed From Office

MOSCOW, Sept. 19.

The President and the Minister for Justice of Karelina Republic have been removed from office, accused of "bourgeois nationalism."

The dismissals follow the recent revelations of a widespread nationalist and pro-Finland movement.—Reuter's Special.

WHY OUTSIDERS IN UNION

Echo Of Threatened Calcutta Electric Supply Strike

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

It is understood that the management of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation called to the Head Office to-day 17 workmen's representatives from Cossipore and Matiabruz Power Stations to discuss the situation arising from the threatened strike of the employees of the Corporation.

Details of the parley are not ascertainable, but it is reported that the management objected to the presence of outside labourers, as also outsiders, in the Union, and emphasised that so long as they remained, the workers' demands could not be suitably considered.

The workers admitted the presence of two outsiders as honorary members, whose names they were prepared to strike off if the management gave a definite undertaking to fulfil the demands.—A. P

TOWARDS NYON COMPROMISE

Count Ciano Explains Italian Position

ROME, Sept. 19.

Italy to-day maintained a non-committal attitude towards the Anti-Piracy Agreement, following two interviews between Count Ciano and the British and the French Charges d'Affaires.

A communique states that the Charges d'Affaires asked for further information and the significance of the Italian reply of September 14 which gave rise to contradictory interpretations regarding the acceptance or otherwise of the part of Italy in the collaboration of the Mediterranean patrol.

Count Ciano made it clear that the Italian Government, in raising the question of parity rights, intended to establish that a position equal to that of the fleets of France and Britain must be reserved for the Italian fleet, if it was to be enabled to participate in the naval measures. The German Government were informed of it.

Thus Italy has not yet offered co-operation. Nevertheless, the visits of the Charges d'Affairs have caused satisfaction in Rome as indicating that Britain and France wish to overcome the anti-Piracy deadlock. It is suggested that there will be no more talk of Italy having to humiliate herself by applying to the Nyon Conference for the concession of parity. The fears that Italy might be ignored in the patrol are also dissipated. It is now felt that way is clear for the conclusion of a compromise.—Reuter.

Muslim Leaguers, Beware!

Penalty For Criticising Jinnah Or Doing Congress Work

LUCKNOW, Sept. 19.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the next session of the All India Muslim League held this evening under the chairmanship of the Raja of Mahmudabad took a strong exception to Mr. Ahad Husain's article on Mr. Jinnah, and the former's "hostile" attitude towards the League, the explanation in defence of which was found to be unsatisfactory.

The Committee removed his name from the membership of the Reception Committee and refunded his fee.

The meeting talked out a resolution, protesting against the attitude of another member of the Reception Committee for doing alleged Congress propaganda.—A. P.

NO GOVERNORSHIPS FOR INDIANS?

Biyani's Resolution For Council Of State Disallowed

(From A Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Governor-General has disallowed the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani, regarding the appointments of Indians as Governors under Rule 22 (1). The resolution was to be moved on 22nd September in the Council of State.

A. I. S. A. SITTING CONCLUDES

Banker And Masani Leave For Bombay

WARDHA Sept. 19.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. Mr. Shankerlal Banker. Mr. Masani, Mr. Gopabandhu Choudhary and Dr. Prafullachandra drove to Shegaon to-day to see Gandhiji.

Acharya Kripalani left for Nagpur.

Mr. Masani and Mr. Shankerlal are leaving for Bombay to-night.

The All-India Spinners' Association concluded its sitting to-day.—A. P.

TRICOLOUR HOISTED ON TOWN HALL

C. P. Premier Assures Justice To All

NAGPUR, Sept. 19.

"I assure you all concerned that the Congress Ministry while in office will do justice to everyone including those who either differ from the Congress or those who are opposed to it. There can be no question of the idea of wrecking vengeance on anyone influencing our decision on any public issue" declared the Hon. Dr. Khare, Premier, in the course of his address at a flag-hoisting ceremony at Civil Town Hall to-day.

A large and distinguished gathering was present.—United Press.

OVERWHELMED WITH AFFECTION

Tagore Thanks Friends For Their Solicitude During His Illness

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 19.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has issued the following statement to the Press.—

"Now that I am better I take this opportunity of thanking my friends and countrymen who during last few days overwhelmed me with affection and solicitude. It seems worthwhile to recover if only to appreciate the affection of friends who, I hope, will accept my present condition of weakness as my apology for not being able to acknowledge their kindness individually. It was a grateful experience to regain my first contact with the outside world through the anxious care of so many loving hearts. The doctors who watched over me night and day and fought with death on my behalf have laid me under obligation of which every hour of recovery makes me increasingly aware. The only pity is they have saved a life whose capacity for service must diminish day by day while its responsibilities remain."—United Press.

"Gurudev Blessed With Safe Recovery"

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 19.

Sir Nilratan Sarkar prior to leaving for Calcutta this afternoon handed over the following message to the "United Press":—

"God has blessed Gurudev with safe recovery."—United Press.

CALCUTTA 'VARSITY AND TAGORE

CALCUTTA, September 18.

The anxiety and concern which the University of Calcutta, shared with the rest of the country, on account of the sudden grave illness of poet Rabindranath Tagore, was voiced at a meeting of the University Senate held to-day, by Mr. Shayama Prasad Mukerjee, Vice-Chancellor, who sponsored a resolution expressing relief at his recovery. The resolution prayed that the Poet might be spared for several years more to serve the cause of national language and literature as the spokesman of their liberties and aspirations.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

U. S. & FUTURE WORLD-WAR

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

"We are determined neither to thrust ourselves into, nor to be drawn into, armed conflicts between other nations", declared Mr. Cordell Hull, speaking under the auspices of the National Peace Conference "But this policy must be supplemented. We must make a contribution to the realisation of the conditions on which peace everywhere can be maintained, or ultimately we shall have to sustain and protect ourselves amidst an outside world ridden by force and war". Complete isolation was impossible in the modern world, and if the rule of law disappeared in the world, the United states security would be seriously jeopardised.

Mr. Hull condemned the false deception that ultimate peace was possible after aggression and conquest.—Reuter.

FRESH ITALIAN TROOPS FOR LIBYA

MESSINA. Sept. 19.

Another steamer, the "Lombardia", sailed this evening for Tripoli with Italian troops for Libya garrison.—Reuter.

"Greatest Feat In Aerial History"

DAYLIGHT RAID ON NANKING

All 26 Chinese 'Planes Brought Down?

SHANGHAI, September 19.

Following the daylight raid on Nanking, a Japanese spokesman announced that 26 Chinese 'planes engaged Japanese machines. 'Everyone was brought down, constituting one of the greatest feats in aerial history." He added that three Japanese 'planes failed to return.

A Chinese communique says that only fifteen Chinese 'planes participated in the battle, of which two were shot down.

It is understood that an official foreign report is received in Shanghai, describing the Japanese raid as ineffective.—Reuter.

JAPAN TIGHTENS NAVAL BLOCKADE

Warning To Foreign Powers

TOKIO, Sept. 18.

The Foreign Office has informed foreign diplomats that in order to increase the efficiency of the Japanese blockade on the Chinese coast, the Japanese Government will not recognise the validity of transference of nationality of registration of Chinese vessels to a third country, made subsequent to the proclamation of August 23, announcing the brockade.

Inspection Threat

The Japanese Government points out that an inspection may be made to ensure that vessels comply with this provision.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ADVANCE SOUTH OF PEIPING

Chinese Prepare For Big Battle Along Inner Great Wall

PEIPING: September 18.

After four days of bitter fighting the Japanese Army's big push to the South of Peiping has been crowned with success. The Chinese forces along the Peiping-Hankow Railway, which, for more than three weeks, have defied all efforts to dislodge them, are now in full retreat southwards.

JAPANESE CLAIM

The Japanese claim to have captured thirty miles of railway thus bringing them within striking distance of Paotingfu, the chief Chinese base in North China.

Foreign military critics here agree that the Japanese tactics were brilliantly conceived and executed. although the Chinese forces on Lianghsiang front have escaped the encirclement hoped by the Japanese.

FOR BIG BATTLE

The Japanese military authorities expect more fighting on the branch railway from Kalgan to Peiping and Tientsin to the Western Tombs, where fresh Chinese troops are strongly entrenched.

The Japanese troops from Tatung have invaded Suiyuan and captured Fengchen.

The Chinese are preparing for a big battle along the inner Great Wall.—Reuter.

NIGHT AIR RAIDS ON SHANGHAI

Casualties And Fire In Settlement Areas

SHANGHAI: September 18.

Chinese air raids on the City during the night prevented most of the people from sleeping. The casualties caused in the International Settlement by shrapnel from anti-aircraft shells are four dead and twelve injured and in the French Concession two injured, all of whom are Chinese.

Bombs from the Chinese raiders started several big fires in the Japanese-occupied areas.

Lever Brothers' factory in the Settlement is on fire, also the British-owned egg-packing plant, two warehouses owned by a Chinese Tobacco Company and the Japanese-owned cotton mills.

The Chinese 'planes claim to have scored a direct hit on a Japanese warships.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S PLAN FOR NEW COTTON FIELD

Agreement With Costa Rica Reached

OSAKA: September 18.

An agreement has been reached between Japan and Costa Rica for economic co-operation including Japanese encouragement of cotton, growing and purchase of raw cotton from Costa Rica.—Reuter.

PENALTY FOR FALL OF TATUNG

Gen. Liunying To Be Court Martialled

NANKING: September 18.

Gen Yenhsihian, the well-known Shansi leader, has ordered the arrest of Gen. Liunying, the Commander of the 66th Shansi Division, for having allowed Tatung to fall and handed over the Province of Shansi to the Japanese.

Gen Liunying will be sent to Nanking, where he will be court martialled.—Reuter.

SPECTACULAR COMBATS

NANKING Sept. 19.

Spectacular combats were witnessed over Nanking when 21 Japanese 'planes swooped over the Capital from all directions and tried to bomb waterworks, the arsenal, the aerodrome, the broadcasting station and other points.

The Chinese claim to have shot down four 'planes, and say they lost one 'plane, whose pilot reached safely by parachute, and assert that the damage suffered was negligible.

The Japanese 'planes formed a part of fleet of 35 'planes, which set out from air bases around Shanghai early morning, and bombed strategic points between Shanghai and Nanking while others raided the Capital, whose anti-aircraft guns roared a thunderous salute. Grim spellbinding scenes were witnessed as the 'planes fought for twenty minutes in bright sunshine.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Respectable, Healthy and Well-settled Gujrati Brahmin youth wishes to marry the girl aged eighteen to twenty-one. Only Brahmins of any branch of respectable family, cultured, educated, fair, healthy, social. Competent in cooking and home management should correspond. Simplicity with nationalist views essential. Parents should be well-to-do and nationalist. Send latest photo. Correspondence strictly private. Write Box No. 9075, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted.—An experienced Compounder. Apply Dr. Bhatt, Amarvilla Kandivli, B. B. C. I. (9076)

Wanted Radio and Electrical Engineer. Salary Rs. 45—10—200. Royal College, (S) Dadar, Bombay. (9074)

Wanted Distributors in the Bombay Presidency for well-known make of British Wireless Receivers. Apply for details Box No. 6866, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an M.B.B.S., as R.M.O. for Parekh Hospital, Surat on pay Rs. 100—10—200 p.m. free quarters or house rent Rs. 25 p.m. Private practice not allowed. Those only with Surgical Hospital experience need apply before 30-9-37 to Chief Officer, Borough Municipality, Surat. (6867)

Wanted—Engineers, Doctors, Nurses, Graduates, Mistress, Actors, Actress, Accountants, Typists, Clerks, Signallers and Stenographers. Apply sharp with testimonials, age and acceptable salary to: "Vishwanath Employment Bureau, Benares City, U. P." (9069)

Life Insurance and Finance canvassers and organisers to apply promptly stating terms and business prospects. Organising Executive on tour Box No. 9067, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Organisers—A most progressive and popular Indian Life Office wants Organisers for Bombay, Thana, Gujrat and Kathiawar. Fine opportunity for well educated locally influential persons (particularly persons from different communities including Gujratees, Parsees, Mahomedans, Marwarees) experienced in field work and willing to undertake suitable guarantees for the respective areas. Handsome remuneration according to ability and business production. Apply sharp to Box No. 6863, "Bombay Chronicle."

44. SPARE TIME WORK

All persons desirous of adding to their incomes by doing independently in spare time Honest, Patriotic, and Wealth-Producing work, to obtain particulars against 9-M. O. From Rajendra Nath, Hope Cottage, Almora, U. P. (9056)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—Flats at Shivlal Motilal Mansions, opposite Central station, airy commodious with one hall, two bedrooms, one kitchen, long passage, balcony overlooking the road, bathroom, two W. Cs Floor area about 1,300 sq. ft. Newly painted, at very moderate rates. Apply Malee on the premises or 207, Kalbadevi Road. 'Phone 25241. Also a motor shed at the Western End of Tardeo Bridge with two rooms rent cheap. (9072)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Local Self-Government Service, L.S.G.D. Diploma Classes under joint auspices of Bombay Government commence at Bombay on 15th October, 1937. Poona and Ahmedabad centres will be reserved for local students only. Apply prospectus Gratis, Local Self-Government Institute, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. (6725)

219 PATENT MEDICINES

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, for sore, inflamed watering eyes, stys conjunctivitis (Ophthalmia), Recommended by All-India Blind Relief Association. Boon for students, motorists, cinema-goers. At Kemp, Thompson and all Chemists. (9051A)

For Obstinate Skin Diseases— Weeping eczema, Ringworm Hongkong foot, Dhobi's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on toes, fingers, etc., use Skin-boone Lotion. At Kemp, Thompson Taylor and all chemists. (9051)

316. INVESTMENTS

Wanted persons investing minimum one thousand rupees. Profitable proposition. Substantial return guaranteed. Post Box 25, Sholapur. (9045)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to 10th October, 1937, for the post of Secretary to the Simla Municipality on a salary of Rs. 750—25—1,000, **with no allowances** but with provident fund benefits. Retiring age 55 years. Leave in accordance with Punjab Government Leave Rules or such rules as the Committee may frame Probationary period six months. The successful candidate will be required to join immediately.

Applicants should state their age, previous experience and qualifications, which should not be lower than a University degree, and forward copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

Preference will be given to candidates:

1. With administrative experience in a First Class Municipality.
2. With a good working knowledge of accounts.

The selected candidates may be called to Simla for interview. Canvassing directly or indirectly will be a disqualification.

(Sd.) K. V. F. MORTON,
President, Municipal Committee,
Simla.
(6868)

Public Notices

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on Monday, the 20th September 1937, at one o'clock (S.T.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and consider the Consulting Actuary's Report on the Valuation for the Quinquennium ending 28th February 1937, and out of the surplus to fix the amount to be set aside to the Life Assurance Reserve Fund.
2. To apportion and declare a Bonus to—
   (a) With-Profit Policyholders and to decide the manner of distribution and
   (b) Members and to distribute it in proportion to the share or shares held by each Member.
3. To sanction the payment of an Interim Bonus on With-Profit Policies becoming claims during the current Quinquennium before 1st March 1939.
4. To sanction the payment of a Bonus to the Officers and Staff.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 13th September to 20th September both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1937.
6747.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1554 of 1935.

LALBHAI MANILAL SATIA ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
LAKHMIDAS DWARKADAS & Another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 6th August, 1936, and Judges order, dated 9th July, 1937, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on Sunday 26th September, 1937, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

All the two pieces of Government agricultural land and one piece of non-agricultural land forming one plot together with the buildings and structures thereon, situate at Borivli in the Salsette Taluka, Sub-District Bandra, District Bombay Suburban and admeasuring in all on actual measurement about 1979-7/9 square yards and bearing Survey No. 106 pot. Hisa No. 3 and Entry No. 425, Survey No. 106 Hisa No. 5 and entry No. 427 and forming part of Survey No. 105, 106 and 107 marked No. 17.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DESAI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 70, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1937.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
6860.

NOTICE.

Estate of JERBAI FAKIRJI MANCHERJI PATELL ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed JERBAI FAKIRJI MANCHERJI PATELL, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 10th day of June, 1937 and the Probate of whose Will and Codicils having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted on the 13th day of September, 1937, to our clients the CENTRAL BANK EXECUTOR and TRUSTEE COMPANY, LTD., JEHANGIR BURJORJI DUBASH and MANECKBAI JEHANGIR DUBASH of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the Office of their Attorneys Messrs Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated 18th day of September, 1937.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Executors' Attorneys.
Address: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.
6870.

Public Notices

SPECIAL NOTICE TO RADIO DEALERS AND SERVICEMEN.

WESTON MODEL 772 Super-Sensitive Analyzer should be in every Service Station. We have decided to offer dealers special cut prices. Apply: M. S. VERNAL & CO., Weston Agents, P. O. Box 2326, Calcutta. (6862)

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INformed that Mr. K. C. DEWAN is no more connected with the Company. All dealings with regard to Company's affairs should therefore in future be had with Mr. P. S. Pandit, who has been appointed as Branch Secretary of our Bombay Office.

Mg. Director:
THE TROPICAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
New Delhi.
(6864)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 700 tons of First Class Bengal Steam Coal of selected grade during the period ending 28th February, 1938, will be received upto 1 P.M (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1937.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, sealed and superscribed. "Tender for the supply of coal" and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs 1,000.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Rupees Five per form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Dated, 14-9-1937.
6869.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant, of Complete Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Furniture, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Chesterfield Sets, Fireproof Safes, Remington Typewriter, Wardrobes, etc. BANKER & CO.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1 Rangoon, Bombay Karachi via Malabar.
2 Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3 Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4 Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

—7th WEEK—
"GANGAVATARAN"
At
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30.
Matinee at 2-30 on Holidays.

A LOVE BALM TO LOVESICK SOULS!
"PREMVEER"
Starring:—
VINAYAK & ASHALATA
in the
2ND WEEK
AT
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Daily at: 5-15, 8, & 10-30
Matinee at 2-30 on holidays.

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY ELECTORAL ROLLS

Enrolment Of Voters To Begin From Oct. 1.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes

The revision and preparation of the Electoral Rolls for the Bombay City Non-Muhammadan, Muhammadan and the Bombay (European) Constituencies of the (Central) Legislative Assembly has been undertaken by the office of the Collector of Bombay and Returning Officer under the orders of the Government of Bombay and the Preliminary Publication of the Rolls will be made on 30th October 1937. The franchise qualifications for enrolment are stated below. Persons holding the requisite qualifications in any of the Constituencies and being British Subjects and not being under 21 years of age should apply with proofs to the Collector of Bombay and Returning Officer, Old Custom House Fort, Bombay, before the 1st of October 1937 at the latest, for enrolment of their names.

NEED OF PROOFS.

The names of Income Tax Assessees whose names are on the existing Rolls will not be entered on the revised rolls unless the assessees apply afresh with necessary proofs in support of their claims.

The franchise qualifications for the vote in the non-Muhammadan and the Muhammadan Constituencies are:—

(1) Having a place of residence on the 1st of January 1937 within the Constituency or within a contiguous Constituency of the same communal description; and
(2) either (a) on the 1st day of January aforesaid holding land assessed at or of the assessable value of Rs. 75; or (b) having been assessed to income tax in the financial year 1936-37.

The qualifications for the vote in the Bombay (European) Constituency are:—

(1) having a place of residence within the Presidency; and
(2) either (a) occupying on 1st April 1937 as owner or tenant in the Constituency a house or building or a part thereof as a dwelling or for the purpose of any trade, business or profession of which the annual rental value is not less than Rs 120; or (b) having been assessed to income tax in 1936-37; or (c) being a retired pensioned or discharged officer, non-Commissioned Officer or soldier of H.M.'s Regular Forces; or (d) holding in his own right or as tenant on the 1st January 1937 land in the constituency (whether alienated or unalienated) assessed at or of the assessable value of not less than Rs. 32.

HOW KIDNAPPED GIRLS WERE KILLED

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 18.

Detailed information shows that the account previously published regarding the death of two Hindu girls kidnapped from Sheikhuttar (Dera Ismail Khan District requires modification, says a Press Note issued by the Frontier Government.

The affair is as follows.—Nur Mohammad wishing to atone for his past offences, got four Hindu children from a place, where they were held in custody by Waruki Bhuttani, intending to return them to British India "en route" the party was met by a Waruki, named Khwaja Mohammed. Khwaja Mohammad and Nur Mohammad fought with stones. Khwaja Mohammad hit Nur Mohammad's head and laid him senseless, then seized the two girls and one boy, threw them over a cliff and made off. The two girls were killed and the boy was injured.

By this time the Khassadars from Jandola arrived and brought to Jandola two boys, the still unconscious Nur Mohammad and the bodies of the two girls.

A report has been received here from Bannu that the Bhitanni Jirga has brought two kidnapped Hindus yesterday. Their names are not known.—A. P.

KOHAT DEBTORS

Khan Saheb To Appoint Committee Of M. L. A.'s

ABBOTTABAD, Sept. 18.

Making a statement on the Government policy on the resolution of Rai Sahib Chamanlal, Dr. Khan Sahib said that a Committee of M.L.A's., would investigate and report on the financial condition of the Kohat debtors. He added that the members of the Committee would be selected from such members of the Assembly as were prepared to work without any allowance whatsoever. The Government, he said, had already stopped all the coercive measures started by the previous regime.—A.P.

GOVT. SERVANTS AND PUBLIC

Sind Orders Regarding Behaviour

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

The Chief Secretary to the Sind Government, informs that, in order to respect public wishes expressed through their accredited representatives in the Sind Assembly recently, Government are ordering Government servants of Sind, not to take free passes for cinemas or any other entertainment houses. Cinema proprietors and managers are also being asked not to issue free passes to Government servants.

The Chief Secretary further, informs that Government are ordering salaried Government official nominated on the local bodies and municipalities, to resign their seats, forthwith, in the interests of development of local Self-Government. They are also asked not to make undue delay in hearing public men, in the office or in their residence, when the matter is sufficiently urgent for Government attention. United Press.

V. V. PHATAK ACQUITTED

(From A Correspondent.)
BHUSAVAL (By Mail)

Mr. V. V. Phatak of G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union was charged and prosecuted under Sec. 448 I. P. C. and 122 Rly. Act. in the second class Magistrate's Court at Bhusaval by the Station Master of G. I. P. Rly., Mr. G. Williams.

Mr. Phatak was acquitted by the lower court in the first case and in the second case the conviction was quashed in the higher court.

Messrs. Risbud, Pradhan, Kanade appeared for the accused.

WORKERS RESENT OUTSIDE RECRUITMENT

Eleven outsiders' recruitment in the Girder Workshop of G. I. P. Railway at Manmad stirred the minds of discharged workers. It is understood that 23 discharged-men who offered their services were sent out of the Railway premises while 11 outsiders were specially invited for the purpose.

A complaint has been lodged to the Chief Engineer Bombay by the aggrieved men and by the G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

A Beggar woman was killed near Manmad Station of G. I. P. Rly., when the Down Allahabad Express was entering the station premises. The woman was attempting to cross the line and was overrun, causing instantaneous death.

LANGUAGES IN LEGISLATURES

C. P. Assembly Speaker's Ruling Perturbs Governor

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR: September 18

I understand from a reliable source that the Governor of C. P. is perturbed over the ruling of the Speaker Hon. Mr. G. Ghanshyamdas Gupta, of the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly given yesterday. I further understand that this ruling of the Speaker is likely to raise constitutional issue as a prominent member of the Opposition said that the Speaker had followed in spirit the resolution of Congress Working Committee in combating the India Act in an original way.

To-day also member after member delivered his speech in vernacular but no objection was taken. Congress legislators are perturbed over the acceptance of a social dinner party to be given by His Excellency on Monday. Though the invitation has been accepted by the Ministry and the Speaker, it is doubtful whether they would attend the same, as the Working Committee's resolution is quite clear in that respect.

I understand that more than 35 members have signed the requisition that Parliamentary Secretaries should not be appointed in view of unwieldy nature of the present Cabinet.

Clerk Jailed For Misappropriation

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, (By Mail)

Kanaiyalal, a clerk in Baroda Mahal Panchayat, who stood trial for misappropriation of about Rs. 22,000 has been convicted by the Sessions Judge on four different counts and has been sentenced to an aggregate term of five years and five months' and Rs. 900 fine or in default one year and one month more.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Repeal The Criminal Tribes Act

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been such an uproar against the Emergency Powers Act because it affects the whole educated class. Its notoriety has been glaringly shown from every platform.

The Criminal Tribes Act affects the law and poor and especially the uneducated class. The misery and the persecution which this act inflicts has been patiently borne by this class of people for the simple reason, namely, that they do not know how to put forward their grievances. Look at the Act itself. (1) Section 3 says: "If the Local Government has reason to believe that any tribe, gang or class of persons is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offence." Now one can understand between individuals being addicted to the commission of non-bailable, offence but it is most presumptious to condemn a whole tribe, gang or class of persons.

(2) All such persons are denominated as "Criminal Tribes" irrespective of the fact that many of them may be as good as respectable persons of any other society.

(3) Section 10 imposes such conditions as are inflicted on Bengal detenus.

(1) They must report at fixed intervals.

(2) Notify his place of residence and change of residence and absence from residence.

Now if a man is to earn his livelihood honestly then this is rendered almost impossible if he is to report himself at fixed intervals. So the Criminal tribes Act is a great hindrance in giving a man a chance to earn his daily meal.

Secondly, if a man is hurriedly called away or is detained for substantial reasons then his case is brought under the Second clause of Section 10 of the Act.

Section 21 makes failure to appear in compliance with notice under sections 5 or 7, punishable with imprisonment for six months or fine.

Usually a member of a criminal tribe is asked to appear before a police Patil at a certain hour in the night.

Undue advantage has in many cases been taken by the Police Patil when any enmity arises between him and the member of the criminal tribe or such member refused to abide by the sweet wishes of the Police Patil.

But the most terrible section is section 22 of the Act which ties down the hands of a Magistrate to convict such member who contravenes the rules of the Act.

(a) On a first conviction to one year.

(b) On a second conviction to two years.

(c) On any subsequent conviction to three years of with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

In these circumstances will the Bombay Cabinet consider the advisibility of repealing this act to get it satisfactorily modified?—Yours, etc.,

P. H. GADRE,
B.A. LL.B., Pleader.

Nasik Sept. 17.

Regional Universities

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The principle underlying the establishment of Regional Universities seems to be so very sound that there is hardly any divergence of opinion on that score. Persons interested in the cause of education therefore, expect Congress Government in Bombay to move early in the matter and it is quite likely that Premier Kher who holds the portfolio of Education might introduce legislation in this connection.

In the circumstances I would like to make through your esteemed columns a few suggestions. While establishing Regional Universities care should be taken that the un-healthy and narrow spirit of provincialism is not unduly fostered. Hindustani, the "lingua franca" of India, should be a compulsory subject in the curricula of these Regional Universities. Uniformity in curriculum with as few variations as possible to suit local conditions should be aimed at. Cities like Bombay with a cosmopolitan population should have Unitary Universities. The Regional Universities should work in co-operation with each other. For instance, if Bombay cannot start an Agricultural College in Bombay, Maharashtra University should give every facility to the students of other Universities in the matter of admission to the Agricultural College at Poona. Degrees and diplomas conferred by one Regional University should be recognized by another. If these suggestions are accepted the criticism levelled against the Regional Universities would lose much of its force.—Yours, etc.,

V. V. GHANEKAR,
B. A., B. T.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Superintendent Of Municipal Girls' Urdu Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that Fatima Begum, Lady Superintendent of the Municipal Girls' Schools of Bombay, has resigned and her resignation has also been accepted by the Schools Committee, the question of her successor naturally arises in the minds of all those who want to see that a properly qualified person should be appointed. According to the decision of the Schools Committee any one who is acquainted with the Urdu language can be appointed to fill the vacancy. This is a fatal initial mistake. We want a Muslim lady with Urdu as her mother-tongue for the post, as then alone she will be able to discharge her duty to the entire satisfaction of the local Musalmans. The Urdu Press is pressing for the appointment of such a lady. It is superfluous to say that competent Muslim ladies will be available in sufficient numbers if the post is duly advertised and then the best candidate can be very easily selected. The post should be widely advertised in the interests of the education of Muslim girls and Fatima Begum should not be allowed to hand over her charge until a suitable Muslim lady, with requisite qualifications, is duly appointed. Personally, I am in this particular case against every acting arrangement.—Yours, etc.,

AWAZA-E-HAQ.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Bombay Suburban District Board Elettion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding a news item appearing in your to-day's issue wherein it is reported that it is reliably understood that one Mr. V. N. Purao has been selected as a candidate for the Bombay Suburban District Board by-election and that he has the solid backing of the President of that Board, does this mean that the election by the voters of the District is to be reduced to a farce of selection by the President of the Board to fill in the vacancy? What would the Bombay city voters say if it is ever reported that one Mr. XYZ is standing as a candidate for a bye-election in a ward and that he has the solid backing of the Municipal Commissioner?—Yours, etc .

A VOTER.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Medical Studies

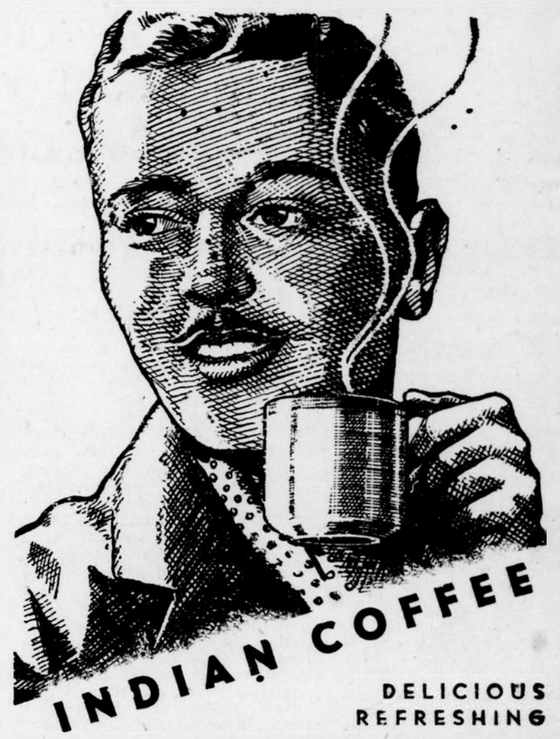
To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A letter appears in your issue of Monday from a medical student pleading for removal of a M.B., B.S. medical examination grievance. But when will medical students here and elsewhere in the interest of themselves and the ailing bestir themselves to plead for removal of a much greater grievance under which they labour compared to which all other grievances under which medical students groan put together pale into insignificance? When will medical students protest to the authorities concerned against "much of what they have learned (being) useless rubbish" (to quote from London 'Truth' leading article). In this connection I beg to draw the earnest attention of medical students to what Mr. Arnold Bennet says:—

"All chronic diseases will remain incurable to conventional medicine unless medical studies are radically reformed. In many respects the education of medical students is preposterous. Knowledge is still inculcated which has long since been proved to be false knowledge. Futile things are obstinately retained in the curriculum while important things are obstinately excluded from it. . . . The truth is that the centre of gravity of the profession of healing has been for many years past shifting from the medical register to the schools represented by the unregistered. This fact obtained official recognition when Mr. Herbert Barker became Sir Herbert Barker. . . ." "What is wrong with the regular register, Mr. Bennett? Why can't the registered practitioners do what the unregistered ones do?" Asked the representative of the "Westminster Gazette". "They could if they were taught. But the General Medical Council will not let them be taught. The G.M.C. is an Inquisition, a Star Chamber, an autocracy, and a commercial monopoly with a direct interest in disease and surgical operations, all rolled into one. The practice it inculcates and insists on is largely obsolete malpractice. . . ."

Medical studies need to be "radically reformed."—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.



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Progress Of Trade Unions In Presidency

LABOUR STATISTICS FOR JULY, 1937

In August 1937 the working class cost of living index number for Bombay City with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equal to 100 was 108, being one point higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles advanced by two points to 117.

IN AHMEDABAD

In July 1937 the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100 was 77, being one point higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles rose by one point to 79.

AT SHOLAPUR

In July, 1937, the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100 was 73, being the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles remained steady at 67.

BOMBAY WHOLESALE PRICES

In July 1937 the wholesale prices index number with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 106, being the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles was 106 being two points higher than in the preceding month. Among food grains, cereals rose by three points to 95 on account of a rise of six points in wheat. Pulses advanced by three points to 87 due to a rise in the prices of both refined sugar and raw sugar (gul). The index number for the whole group of food grains rose by three points to 93. The index number for the "Sugar" group remained steady at 111. Turmeric and ghee fell by five and six points respectively, while salt registered a rise of nine points. The index number for the "Other food" group, however, remained unchanged at 141. The index number for the non-food group was 107, the same as in the preceding month.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

During July, 1937, there were six industrial disputes, one in Bombay, three at Ahmedabad, one at Viramgaum and one at Kurla in the Bombay Suburban District. The number of work-people involved in these disputes was 1829 and the number of working days lost was 2,252.

One hundred and twenty-six cases were dealt with by the Labour Officer as compared with 121 during the previous month.

TRADE UNIONS

The total number of Unions in the Bombay Presidency as on 1st June, 1937, was 98 as against 100 in the previous quarter. Of these 98 unions, 51 were in Bombay City and 12 in Ahmedabad.

The total membership of the unions stood at 89,762 as compared with 88,078 on 1st March, 1937, showing an increase of 1.91 per cent. The membership of unions having their head offices in Bombay City increased from 54,053 to 54,844 or by 1.46 per cent. The membership of the Ahmedabad Unions also showed an increase from 24,251 to 25,329 or of 4.45 per cent. In the rest of the Presidency there was a fall from 9,774 to 9,589 or of 1.89 per cent.

Send-Off To R. L. Desai And H. G. Vazir

(From A respondent)

Mr. R. L. Desai B. Sc., B. Sc. (Tech) and Mr. H. G. Vazir M.A., who left for England for higher studies by s. s. Ranpura on Saturday the 18th inst. and Mr. S. M. Kaji B. Sc., B. Sc. (Tech) who left for Cawnpore, being appointed there as a research assistant in the Indian School of Dyeing and Printing, were entertained at a farewell dinner by their inmates in the University Hostel on Friday evening.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, the Warden of the Hostel, presided over the function. Among the distinguished guests were Dr. and Mrs. K. Venkataraman and Dr. and Mrs. T. N. Mehta of the University department of Chemical Technology, Prof Vakil, Messrs K. M. Gandhi, D. M. Trivedi and N. V. Desai spoke on the occasion.

Broach D. L. B. School Board Chairman

BROACH, (By Mail.)

Owing to the sudden death of the late lamented Thakore Saheb of Kerwada, the Chairmanship of the School Board of the Broach District Local Board has fallen vacant. Mr. Bhayabhai Hirabhai Patel, the leading Patidar pleader of Broach, being the only candidate for the vacancy, was unanimously elected as chairman.

A word to MOTHERS!

Looking after a family may be interesting, but the climate does add to your difficulties. This is where electricity can be of such help to you.

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Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections This new discovery, Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you.

Week-End Cricket

CROWDS CHEER AMARNATH AT PARSI GYM.

Lahore Govt. College Draw With Bombay Combined Colleges

CENTURIES FOR CONTRACTOR, DADY AND JAI

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The weather clerk was again kind to the cricketers in the city this week-end and a large number of cricket matches were played at the different grounds.

A large number of spectators turned out at the Parsi Gymkhana, where two All-India players, L. Amar Nath, who is a hot favourite of the cricket enthusiasts of Bombay and D. D. Hindlekar, assisted the Hindu Gymkhana in their fixture against the Parsis.

The Parsi batsmen were in deadly form and made 320 runs for the loss of 6 wickets, when they declared this afternoon and put the Hindus in to bat.

A feature of their innings was the brilliant display of batting by T. Contractor and J. Dady, who knocked up 100 and 101 respectively.

The Hindus also fared well in batting, having scored 280 for the loss of 4 wickets, when the stumps were drawn this evening. Jai carried his bat for 102, while D. D. Hindlekar and L. Amar Nath contributed a useful 79 and 60 respectively. Amar Nath remained unbeaten with his 60 and gave a fine display of batting all round the wicket.

THE SCORES:—

PARSI GYMKHANA

T. Contractor 100, F. K. Nariman 1, F. Kapadia 5, J. Dady 101, S. Colah 36, K. Tarapore 2, J. Lawyer 53, H. Contractor 14, Extras 8, Total 320 for 6 wickets.

HINDU GYMKHANA

D. Hindlekar 79, S. Pavaskar 26, L. Jai 102, L. Amar Nath 60 (not out), Udesingh Rao 0, Gurtu 6, Extras 7, Total 280 for 4 wickets.

The match between the Government College, Lahore, and Bombay's Combined Colleges ended in a draw.

The Combined Colleges scored 130, in their first innings, while the Government College had made 37 for 4 wickets in the second knock at the close of play this evening.

S. N. Bhatia, the Lahore bowler, captured 3 wickets for 11 runs.

THE SCORES:-

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE.

Jagdish 11, S. N. Bhatia 0, A. Hayat Khan 0, Ram Parkash 29, A. Rehman 1, Hiralal 6, K. Saeed 3, Nizamud-din 0, H. Sahgal 0, Amar Nath 1, Saluddin 0, Extras 3, Total 54.

COMBINED COLLEGES, BOMBAY

J. Wadia 25, Prabhu 3, M. Vayak 11, H. Printer 46, Ibrahim 3, Mundker 4, S. Seth 15, S. Mehta 5, H. Nariman 7, C. Shete 4, V. Chandarana 5, Extras 3, Total 130.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE

S. N. Bhatia 12, Jagdish 16, A. Rehman 2, K. Saeed 3, Saluddin 2, Extras 2, Total 37 for 4 wickets.

NORTHBROOK C. C. V. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

In a one-day match on Saturday the Lord Northbrook Cricket Club defeated the Islam Gymkhana by 6 runs at the latter's ground.

The feature of the match was the fine bowling of Dady Havewalla, who captured 7 wickets for 9 runs, while on the other side Anwar took 7 wickets for 26 runs.

THE SCORES:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA

S. Haptulla 0, S. Kadri 3, M. Hassan 9, A. Pirbhoy 2, G. Lallji 0, S. Khairaj 2, L. Anwar 1, Hassan Mian 7, M. Surti 2, A. Kadir 3, A. Mansuri 3, Extras 4, Total 37.

LORD NORTHBROOK C. C.

J. Pestonjee 4, I. Irani 0, P. Engineer 2, P. Bhivandiwalla 1, D. Havewalla 8, H. Sethna 11, B. Mehta 0, J. Surandawalla 14, M. Manekshah 1, Sarkari 0, Javeri 1, Extras 2, Total 43.

ISLAM GYMKHANA V. ORIENT C. C.

The Islam Gymkhana beat the Orient Cricket Club by 68 runs at the home ground to-day.

THE SCORES:—

ORIENT CRICKET CLUB

Dossa 0, Dr. Cousic 25, Nimbalkar 29, Churi 4, Kopikar 10, R. Dass 1, Churi (Junior) 1, Kopikar (Senior) 4, B. Aras 7, Amlahi 4, Dighe 2, Extras 11 Total 111.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A. Hakim 27, S. Kadri 34, G. Lallji 50, S. Hassan 0, M. Surti 8, A. Khairaj 10, S. Khairaj 1, S. Anwar 0, M. Kassam 42, Nasim Khan 0, A. Kadir 0, Extras 7, Total 179.

WESTERN INDIA BADMINTON

Rebeiro Wins Singles Title

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Before a distinguished gathering, including the Rt. Hon. Sir John and Lady Beaumont, the Western India Badminton Championships were brought to a fitting conclusion when the remaining two finals of Mixed Doubles and Men's Singles were decided at the Willingdon Sports Club this evening.

In the first match, Vimadalal and Miss Vacha accounted for Stilliard and Mrs. Kerr after conceding the first game to them It was a very close fight in this game. The winners were leading by (20—15), when beautiful smashes by Stilliard and accurate placements by Mrs. Kerr, enabled them to draw level at (20—20) and win the game by 3—1.

Vimadalal and Miss Vacha undoubtedly established their superiority from now onwards and playing better and more combined badminton, they went on to win the next two games and the match.

In the second match H. Rebeiro defeated J. Pinto and won the singles title. Pinto played much below his usual form and the winner had won the first game by (15—9) before Pinto could find his feet.

In the second game the players stood level at (10—10) and I thought Pinto would win this game and consequently the match cut Rebeiro, seemed to be at his best this evening and went on to win the second game by (15—10).

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Before asking Lady Beaumont to distribute the trophies, Habib I. Rahimtoola, the Hony. Secretary of the tournament, thanked all concerned, who co-operated so willingly to make the first Western India Badminton Championship such a success. He also made a mention of the good work done by Mr. R. F. S. Talyarkhan and his sister Miss F. Talyarkhan, who deserve great credit for so successfully managing the whole show.

RESULTS:—

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

Vimadalal and Miss Vacha beat Stilliard and Mrs. Kerr (20—20), (1—3), (21—4), (21—7).

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL.

H. Rebeiro beat J. Pinto (15—9), (15—10).

Allis Beats Adams

STOKE POGES, Sept. 18.

In the final of the "News of the World" Golf Championship, Allis beat Adams three and two.—Reuter.

A University At Poona

MAHARASHTRA EDUCATIONISTS' CASE BEFORE PREMIER KHER

A deputation of educationists and public men led by Mr. M. R. Jayakar waited on the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and Minister for Education, at Poona on Thursday night on behalf of the Maharashtra University Association. In course of their representation the deputationists said:—

On behalf of the Maharashtra University Association and the Maharashtra University Committee we beg to submit the following representation regarding a University for the Maharashtra area for the kind consideration of yourself and your Government.

The need for the establishment of additional Universities in this Presidency has been authoritatively recognized ever since the publication of the report of the Bombay University Reform Committee. It is nearly eleven years now since this recommendation was made, and Poona has in the meanwhile continued to grow in the multiplicity of the educational institutions and the number of students attending them. It is no exaggeration to observe that Poona is in various respects more advanced educationally than the majority of the seats of Indian Universities, and we feel that the establishment of a University at Poona can no longer be appropriately delayed in the interests of the Presidency as a whole and Maharashtra in particular.

There were some differences of opinion in Poona itself when the Bombay University Reform Committee reported as to the form that the new University should take. These differences have since been happily composed, and there is now general agreement on the main essentials of such a University, as the representative character of this deputation would testify. It is now agreed that the proposed University should be of a combined type, as indicated by the Bombay University Reform Committee in its main recommendation. We are unanimous in pressing for the establishment of a University at Poona, which we trust will reflect the educational and cultural aspirations of the whole of Maharashtra and not only of certain sections thereof. It will likewise have a strong teaching section working at Poona.

It is obvious that one of the main attractions of a separate University for Maharashtra which the people residing therein feel is the expectation that the new University will have both the time and freedom to give adequate attention to development of the study of Marathi language and literature; as also of Maratha culture and history. It is hoped that considerable advance could be made with these and other subjects by the new University, by the adoption of Marathi as an alternative medium of instruction. It is, however, fully realized that the steps to be taken in this connection cannot be very much in advance of similar activities of the other Universities in India and that the surest way to achieve lasting results in this behalf is to proceed with caution.

We attach very great importance to the possibility of the University Extension Movement being actively undertaken by the Maharashtra University. This is one of those activities in which the advantages of a University catering for a homogeneous area like Maharashtra are most important.

The first step in the building up of a teaching side at Poona will be the harmonious co-ordination of the various institutional libraries, laboratories and the teaching work of the several units. But this in itself would, it is feared, not be sufficient. The institution of University Professorships and Readerships and the opening of laboratories, museums and other useful departments, especially for studies so far ignored by the several colleges, would be most essential in the development of the proposed University. It is realized that while a purely affiliating and co-ordinating University, (such as the proposed University, will not be) may largely depend on the proceeds of examination fees, a proper development of a teaching side of the type visualized by us would require very considerable funds. It is obvious that a completely equipped University cannot come into existence at once. It is a matter of slow growth dependent mainly on the intellectual and financial response of the community. In fact the Maharashtra University Association has already received assurances from some Princes regarding the possibility of future financial help.

Perhaps the best asset of the proposed University will be the memorable traditions that have been established in Maharashtra during the last few decades of self-sacrificing and patient educational work. These traditions will facilitate in a great measure the economic maintenance of the proposed University within the limit of resources, far less ample than for a similar University elsewhere in the country. It will be wise to harness this growing desire for selfless work in one great effort of a high order, which will enable the people of Maharashtra to evolve on lines peculiar to their history and tradition, and at the same time relieve the Bombay University of a multiplicity of impediments and excrescences, which have so far checked its growth.

We urge on you the need of making a declaration of the policy of Government, especially as there is at present a feeling of considerable uncertainty in the public regarding this matter. In spite of the very definite opinion expressed by the Bombay University Reform Committee and the endorsement by the Senate of that opinion, no declaration of ministerial policy was made at the time of the introduction of the new University Act, or at any time later. This has acted as a great hindrance in the way of those who would organize popular support for this cause.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

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G.S.G. 17.79 Mc/s (16.86M)

7-45 p. m. Big Ben, Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra. 8-0 'Means of Life' 4, 'Coal.' 8-30 Recital by Loris Blofeld. 9-0 The Wynford Reynolds Octet. 9-30 Variety. 9-40 The News and Announcements. 10-0 'The BBC Presents the ABC'—Letter 'W'. 10-30 Close down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
A. M.

8-30 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravchan Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-45 Light Music. Vajid Hussein. 9-30 Close down.

12-0 noon Selected Indian Music.
P.M.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. Today's Selections. 2-0 Close down. 6-0 A Dance Melody. The AIR Artists. 6-15 Talk (Marathi): "Thumbing the Books." Prof. V. N. Naik. 6-30 To The Bhumijan (The News in Marathi) at 7-0 p. m. 7-30 Light Music Manoramabai Parwatkar. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English). "Amongst the Lepers." By Dr. F. Rashid. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Selection from Gilbert and Sullivan's Opera. 10-0 Erwin Klein and his Viennese Dance Orchestra.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13, metres, 882 kc/s.
A. M.

8-0 Time Signal. Akhtari Faizabadi. Classical and Light Music. 8-40 Sitar Solo. Bibhas. 8-50 The News (English). 0-0 The News (Hindustani). 9-10 Dance Tune on Piano and Violin. 9-20 Rafique Ghaznavi.
P.M.

12-30 A Selection of Indian Records. 1-30 An Hour of Musical Comedy.

6-0 p. m. Rafique Ghaznavi. 6-30 Sarangi Recital. By Bundu Khan Sahib of Indore. 7-0 "For Villagers only." Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p. m. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "My Rambles in the Far East" Japan By R. B. Lal, No. 2. 8-15 Air Orchestra. 8-25 Rafique Ghaznavi. 8-40 Akhtari Bai Faizabadi. 9-15 The News and Weather Report (Hindustani) 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 Talk (English); "New Books." By S. K. Bose. 10-0 Bundu Khan Sahib, of Indore. 10-25 Akhtari Bai Faizabadi.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 15, 1993.
Muslim: Rajab 14, 1356.
Parsi: Farvardin 15, 1307.
Hightide: 11-35: —
Lowtide: 5-16; 17-42.
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 38m.

Haj Committee, Tuesday, the 21st September, 1937, 4-30 p.m., at Head Police Office.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY DENTAL ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Presidency Dental Association will be held at Dr. S. P. Kapadia's Surgery at Hornby Row, on Monday, 20h September, at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

The weekly meeting of the members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held on Monday, the 20th September, 1937, at 6-45 p.m. at the Party Office, when Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas will initiate a discussion on "Federation and our Attitude."

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union, Mr. Yusuf Meherally will inaugurate a Study Circle on Monday, 20th September, at 9 p.m. at the office of the Congress Socialist Party, at Dadabhai Manzil, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

A. I. S. A. KHADI BHANDARS OPEN

All the A. I. S. A. certified Bhandars in Bombay usually remain closed on Mondays by way of a weekly holiday.

But all these Bhandars will remain open to-day and on Monday, the 27th inst. on account of Gandhi Jayanti celebrations.

MRS. BESANT'S ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation there will be a meeting of the members of the Federation on Monday, the 20th inst. at 6-30 p.m. in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, to commemorate the Death Anniversary of late Dr. Annie Besant.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE

The 14th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

K.B.H.B. FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

"The total number of patients that attended the hospital during the month of August was 4,595 out of which new patients' numbered 990. In the Ear,Nose and Throat department the total number of patients that attended the hospital was 778 out of which new patients numbered 256.

WIRELESS OPERATORS' COMPETENCY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

The next quarterly examination for Certificate of Competency as Wireless Operator will be held at Calcutta, commencing from Tuesday the 26th October, 1937. Candidates desirous of appearing in the examination should apply to the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Posts and Telegraphs, Telegraph Storeyard, Alipore, Calcutta, by the 1st October, 1937, at the latest, on the prescribed form of application which is obtainable at that address.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Oh, Doctor!" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Feather Your Nest" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Clancy of the Mounted" Daily at 5-30 and 10-30
IMPERIAL—"Capt. Kirtikumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sadhvi Mirabai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Gul Badan" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Premveer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"They Won't Forget" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Jungle Princess" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Under the Red Robe" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Married Before Breakfast" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
WEST END—"Anathashram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

ANTI-INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL ACT DAY

Under the auspices of the All-India Medical Licentiate's Association (Bombay Branch), Indian Medical Association (Bombay Branch) and Medical Association (Bombay North), a meeting of the medical profession of Bombay will be held at Dr. Sardesai's Eye Hospital Arya Bhuvan, 1st Floor (next to Marwadi Vidyalaya), Sandhurst Road, on Monday, September 20, 1937, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933. Dr. S S. Rao, M.D., B.S., will preside.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Profs. Mehta, Marathe and d'Andrade will meet their students in French, Radio Communication and Metaphysics in Wilson College, respectively and Rev. Fr. Duhr in German in St. Xavier's College to-day (Monday) at the usual time. Prof. P. A. Wadia will not meet his students until further notice.

KHADI HUNDIS

Mr. Purshottam Kanji writes:—

At times people get annoyed and ask "how long do you propose to force these Khadi Hundis down our throats? Japanese articles have penetrated our market by their sheer cheapness. If Khadi is economically sound it must stand on its own legs."

This sounds true at its first sight. Let us, however, examine it critically.

There are many industries in India, large and small. They are all backed up by huge capital running into crores, efficient and influential directorates and even by state help in certain cases.

But we are here concerned with a helpless spinner earning about 3 annas per day.

To her the Wheel means everything

An industrialist may revert to some other industry when he finds any particular one loose its hold on the market.

A spinner has nothing else to fall back upon. She has either to ply her wheel or starve.

There is nothing "abnormal" about an industry approaching Government for "protection." An act is passed and the public need not be reminded about it every year. The whole thing seems so very "natural."

The members of the Gandhi Seva Sena approach you every year merely to "protect" the helpless spinner. They would not approach you for any other cause.

Citizens, the privilege is yours in welcoming these sisters. You are only honouring yourself by buying Khadi Hundis from them.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

During the early hours this morning one Mahadu Yasu, aged 50, was knocked down by car No. X-625 driven by the owner, Laxman Sing Hardatsing of Lamington Road, while crossing the Victoria Gardens Road from east to west at Byculla Bridge.

As a sequel Mahadu sustained 20 injuries and subsequently died soon after admission in the J. J. Hospital.

Laxman Sing was arrested under Sec. 304-A.

Inquest over the body of Mahadu will be held on Monday.

An unknown male child 12 months old was found abandoned near Mahaluxmi Race Course It died at the B. J. Hospital last night.

Inquest will be held on Monday.

An eighty-year-old beggar, one Laxman, was picked up dead from the passage of Daruwalla Building, Victoria Gardens Road. It is stated, he is a resident of the footpath nearby.

Inquest will be held on Monday.

A Sadhu living in a cave in the hills behind Juri Muri Temple, Love Grove Road, Worli, was found dead this morning at the foot of the cliffs.

Puthurmath Sarangnath, the 'Sadhu' is suspected of having fallen down in a state of intoxication.

Inquest over his body would be held to-day (Monday).

FOR GERMANS LIVING ABROAD

Chart Of Nazi Party's Growth

STUTTGART.

An exhibition of the "educational" "section" of the Foreign Association of the Nazi party was opened here for the special benefit of Germans living abroad. It throws a revealing light on the vast network of Nazi activities carried on in foreign countries under the control of the Nazi home organisation.

The exhibition consists chiefly of charts, diagrams and maps showing the four years' growth of the Nazi movement in foreign countries.

These indicate that branches of the foreign Nazis have been established, and are now functioning in all the countries of the world where Germans are domiciled, including Great Britain and the United States.

The former German colonies in East and West Africa receive special attention in this exhibition A huge map of Africa, with former German territories outlined in yellow, is dotted with tiny Swastika flags. Each of these represent a branch of the Foreign Association.

It was stressed to-day that the foreign organisation limited its activities to work among German Nationals. Its aim was to foster the spirit of national Socialism among Germans residing abroad and by strengthening ties with the German Fatherland.

The propagandist activities of the organisation are also revealed with startling frankness. For the purpose of maintaining "cultural ties with the Fatherland," it was stated, the foreign organisation publishes 37 newspapers and weeklies in foreign countries, including South America, the United States and some of the British Dominions.

It also controls a newsagency service, "Ausland Deutsche Nachrichten Dienst," which works in close co-operation with the Nazi Ministry of Propaganda. This newsagency has its central organisation in Berlin, and supplies a regular service of news and special articles to all its foreign branches.

The foreign organisation of the Nazi party also runs a correspondence school This, I was informed, has thousands of subscribers among Germans employed as schoolmasters, elementary school teachers and nursery governesses abroad.

A number of schools are maintained by the organisation in Germany and abroad, where foreign Nazis can enrol for a special course of instruction in National Socialist political and racial ideology.

Herr Bohole, the South African-born leader of the foreign Nazi organisation, I was informed here to-day, is also organising a special section which will be devoted exclusively to carrying on anti-Semitic propaganda among German residents abroad.

Most of the German Consular service is now under the supervision of Herr Bohle's organisation, and all Germans registered with the consulates will be furnished with regular supplies of literature issued by the Nazi Department of Racial Hygiene.

The delegates now attending the rally here will also receive a special course of instruction in "racial hygiene," and they will be expected to pass this on to their friends when they return to their countries of domicile.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' CONFERENCE

An informal meeting of the representatives of the various Shop Assistants' organizations was held on Friday at the office of the Kapad Bazar Nowkar Hitwardhak Mandal, Mr. Kameshwar Rao, presiding.

The President in his introductory speech explained the object of the meeting to consider the desirability of holding a Bombay Shop Assistants' Conference in the near future.

Mr. F. M Pinto traced out the history since the introduction of the last Shop Assistants' Bill in March 1936 and the situation at present

Mr. Gaurishanker Bhatt, who spoke next stressed the need of building up a well-knit central organization in order to propagate their numerous grievances. The convening of a conference, he said, will be the first step in the creation of this organization.

Mr Sangidas Vyas in welcoming the move of holding the conference, spoke at length of the multifarious hardships the shop assistants are subjected to and emphasized the need of their conjoint action against the onslaught of their masters.

Mr. Ambalal Pandya who spoke next said that their success will largely depend on their organization and agitation, and urged the necessity of carrying on an incessant propaganda resulting in Presidency-wide stir.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally appreciating very much the idea of the Conference stressed that the Conference should bear a representative character; and therefore, he suggested that those representatives of the other Shop Assistants' organizations not present at the meeting should also be approached and invited for the next meeting, which should be held very soon to form the Reception Committee and to elect its office-bearers.

Messrs. F. M Pinto, Gaurishanker Bhatt and Maganlal Pandya were elected the Provisional Secretaries and Mr. Amritlal Pandya as the Treasurer.

The next meeting was fixed for September 24.

ABOLISH ANDAMANS AS PENAL SETTLEMENT

Mr. C. F. Andrews' Reasons

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Mr. C. F. Andrews has issued the following statement concerning the Andamans:— "As one who has taken a life long interest in prison reform the following appears to me to be two fundamental reasons for abandoning the Andamans as a penal settlement.

1. "Moral deterioration among the prisoners, not seldom leading to mental derangement, is likely to be increased rather than diminished whenever the "island" prison system is enforced. For the sense of isolation is apt to prey with deadly effect on certain sensitive minds. The absence of all touch with near relations, friends, and visitor adds to their mental isolation and has harmful effects.

2. "The complete segregation of the prison staff from the humanising influences of the outside world is bad. All true advance depends on building up a highly qualified and intelligent staff receiving visits constantly from those in charge of the administration in order to encourage them to reach higher standards. But when the staff is segregated for months together in a distant island the tendency to fall back becomes fatally easy.

"On both these grounds the Andamans convict settlement is to be disapproved of and should be abandoned".—A. P.

Byculla District Political Conference

Messrs. K. P. Ramchandra and A. J. Lobo, Members of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Byculla District Political Conference, have given notice of the following resolutions to be moved at the Conference:—

This Conference is strongly of the opinion that whenever there is a decision to be taken by the Congress Working Committee on matters vitally affecting the country as a whole, such matters should be referred to the Primary Committees whose recommendations should essentially be the basis of the decisions.

This Conference requests the Bombay Government to introduce immediate legislative measures affording protection of ill-paid industrial, clerical and other identical workers of the city against the unproportionate levy of rents and high-handed methods of collection of the same.

This Conference further requests the Government to take immediate legislative measures reducing the rents at least by 33 per cent and make the decree permanent on the Statute Book rendering it beyond the control of the landlords to increase the rents thus established.

This Conference realises that Moslem and other minority communities' representation on the E. Ward Congress Committee and their membership are negligible compared with their population in the Ward and urges the Ward Congress authorities to spare no pains to enrol as many members from these communities as possible by steady and vigorous propaganda among them. If this is not done the Conference is disposed to believe that the E. Ward Congress Committee will, for all practical purposes, be a subordinate body of the Hindu Mahasabha and not a subordinate body of the Congress, as it ought to be.

This Conference, while appreciating the statement of Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, on the floor of the Bombay Assembly, regarding Civil Liberties, is absolutely unconvinced that it is beyond his powers now to release the remaining political and labour prisoners and lift the ban from the remaining so-called illegal bodies and calls upon the Bombay Government to waste not even a miunte in setting free such politicals who have already suffered enough for their sins.

This Conference reiterates the Congress demand for the demolition of the Federal structure of the India Act and immediately convening a Constituent Assembly on the basis of adult franchise to determine India's constitution by her own people.

This Conference calls upon the citizens of Bombay to be prepared for giving a tough fight to the Federation if, against universal protest and condemnation, the British authorities think it fit to introduce this sham into this country.

Keeping Pace With The Times

WHAT ALIGARH STOOD FOR

The College that was founded by the late Sir Syed Ahmed at Aligarh was not only an educational institution. It was a movement which was designed to train young men who would go out from the College as missionaries and help the Musalmans to keep pace with time so that they could serve their country and community. Unfortunately the present Muslim University was not fulfilling that need. Let us all unite and try to give that institution the position which rightly belongs to it. I have taken up the present office as a missionary who would try to keep with time and thereby serve his country and community." This was the appeal made to the large number of Aligarh old boys who were "At Home" to the Hon. Mr. Yasin Nurie, Minister of Public Works, Bombay, at the Majestic Hotel on Sunday evening.

Quite a large number of old boys of Aligarh as well guests attended the function. Among those present were Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Major and Mrs. Bhatia, Dr and Mrs. Hamied, Messrs S. A. Brelvi, M. C. Chagla, Hoosein B. Tyebje, V. N. Chandavarkar, Noor Mahomed Chinoy, Osman Sobani, Ebrahim Currimbhoy and others

Mr. M. K. Azad Secretary of the Association welcomed Mr. Nurie as a distinguished old boy of Aligarh who combined in him the blue blood of the Rajputs by his descent and the ornate culture of Muslims. He paid a tribute to the guest for his sweet temper, his industry, his patience and his invariable courtesy, and wished him a bright Ministerial career.

Mr. Nurie made a brief reply thanking the Association for the honour they did him. He traced his association with Bombay when he came to this city in 1919 with a batch of twenty Aligarh boys on the eve of the Khilafat Movement in this city Little did he realise then that he would have to make this city his home again and take up an office that would give him an opportunity to be of some service to his country and community. He assured his old College mates that it was in the old, spirit of service that was the feature of Aligarh life, that he had taken up this office and he would do his best to keep up that tradition and try to keep pace with time which to him was the message of Aligarh.

Mr. Huseln B. Tyabji said although not a student of Aligarh he attended the function in his capacity as an old boy." Although old in age he was still like a boy ready to keep pace with the time. He wanted Musalmans to keep that great ideal before them, for, in that case alone they could be true to their country as well as to their community.

Nurie's Tribute To His Colleagues

On the invitation of Messrs. S. B. Joshi and Sidick Abdur Rahman, on behalf of Hindu and Muslim residents of Dadar, a cosmopolitan gathering met for dinner at Ruia College, Matunga, on Sunday night. The dinner was given in honour of the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister, Public Works Department. Among those present were Col. Sokhey, Drs. Nazir Ahmed, Bazlur Rahman, Dandpotta and Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, S. B. Tyebji, M. K. Azad, Ishwarbhai Patel, Y. J. Pandit, Ahmed H. S. Khatri, Principal Bhagwat, S. B. Joshi, S. Joshi and Maulana Irfan.

After the dinner Messrs. S. B. Joshi and Sidick Abdur Rahman, welcoming Mr. Nurie, congratulated him on his appointment as Minister and wished him success.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie replying said that the treatment that had been given to him by his colleagues in the Cabinet was unique. They were so generous that whenever any question affecting Muslims arose, though the matter did not concern his Department, he was invariably consulted and his views were expected. The interests of the Muslims as well as of all other communities were never in safer hands than they were today in those of the Congress Ministry and the fears to which expression was given in certain quarters about the interests of Muslims not being sufficiently protected. The success of the Congress Ministry depended on the support it received from the public. He appealed for such support, especially from his co-religionists.

Bengal's Duty To Her Exiles

The Secretary of the Raja Mahendra Pratap 'Return Home' Memorial Committee, writes:—

The Memorial Committee, while reviewing the debate on the 'Indian Exiles' learns with grief that none of the Bengal exiles were mentioned in the resolution which was moved by the Hon. Brijlal Biyani in the session of the Council of State at Simla.

On the occasion of the observance of the All-India Indian Exiles Day, it is every Bengali's duty to demand the early 'home return' of Sri Arabinda Ghose, at present in Pondicherry (French India) and Babu Rash Behari Bose at present in Tokyo (Japan).

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1937

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

It is a pity the debate in the Central Legislative Assembly on the Congress resolution on Constituent Assembly was not concluded on Friday. As no other day is available this session for non-official business, the debate will not be resumed till at the next session at Delhi. It is difficult to say whether meanwhile there will be a general agreement among elected members in support of the resolution or a slight variation of it. But there is ample evidence to show that the idea of a Constituent Assembly is fast gaining ground in the country, particularly in the provinces where the Congress is in a majority. The legislatures in some of these provinces have already adopted resolutions like the one moved in the Central Assembly and other provincial legislatures will not be long in following their lead if vigorous agitation is carried on in this behalf by the Congress and kindred bodies like workers' unions and Kisan Sabhas.

Jinnah's Amendment

The resolution in the Central Assembly consisted of two parts, the first condemning the new Constitution as it in no way represented the will of the nation, and the second demanding that it should be replaced by a Constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage. To the first part of the resolution there was little or no opposition among elected members of the House. And the reports—uncontradicted by Government when their attention was drawn to them in the Assembly—of negotiations with the Princes to give them further concessions at the expense of British India will doubtless make the Constitution still more odious to the public than it is now. Differences in the Assembly centred round the methods of safeguarding the interests of the minorities in the formation and work of the Constituent Assembly. Mr. Jinnah's amendment, for instance, suggested, in place of a Constituent Assembly, "a convention or conference elected on the basis of electorates as provided in the Communal Award, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, and further that the rights and interests of Musalmans and other minorities should be effectively safeguarded with the mutual consent of the communities concerned."

A New Spirit

Those who opposed the original resolution and supported Mr. Jinnah's amendment betrayed an unwarranted distrust of the Congress attitude towards the communal problem. The Congress is bound by the resolution of the Working Committee of June 17, 1934, which stated: "The only satisfactory alternative to the White Paper is a Constitution drawn up by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise or as near it as possible, with power, if necessary, to important minorities to have their representatives elected exclusively by electorates belonging to such minorities." It is because of this resolution that the Bihar Legislative Assembly, which contains a large Congress majority, adopted a few days ago the Congress resolution in support of a Constituent Assembly together with an amendment which stated: "The representation of the communities on the Constituent Assembly will be by separate electorates, their rights and interests being settled by mutual consent in the Constituent Assembly itself." If a similar amendment were moved by Mr. Jinnah, it would have been readily accepted by the Congress and would have amply served the interests of the minorities. But his insistence on a conference convened on the narrow basis of the Communal Award cuts at the very principle of the Congress resolution and cannot be accepted. It is also significant that Mr. Jinnah fights shy of adult franchise in his own community to choose its own representatives. Whatever men of Mr. Jinnah's type may think, Mr. Abdul Qayum echoed the feelings of numerous Muslims when he said amidst cheers: "A new generation is springing up which does not believe in pacts, conferences or conventions. There is a new spirit abroad in the country which does not believe in communal organisations." Though we ourselves cannot too strongly denounce separate electorates, a resolution like the one accepted by the Bihar Legislative Assembly should satisfy even the communalists, if only they seek the interests of the masses of their communities and not of their own. We are confident that such a resolution will soon be adopted by the whole country whatever may be the attitude of the communalists in the Assembly, encouraged as they are, by the Government.

Women's Civil Rights

Indian women generally suffer from many legal disabilities which derive their sanction from age-worn usage and the orthodox interpretation of religion. Muslim women, in certain sections of the community, however, are subjected by Law to certain handicaps which are entirely opposed to the letter and spirit of the Islamic Code or "Shariat," which, in principle, governs the personal Law in relation to Indian Muslims. To a certain extent such legal disabilities have been removed by the passage of Mr. M. H. Abdullah's bill providing for the fuller application of Muslim personal law to Muslims. This would have the effect, as Doctor Deshmukh pointed out, of releasing Muslim women from the paralysing hold of custom and improving their economic status by securing their legitimate right of inheritence. There are many other disabilities, however, from which Muslim women in India still suffer. For instance, the right of 'khula' (demand for divorce) which was given them by Islamic "Shariat" is still denied them by the law of the country. For this, of course, the obscurantist members of the community are to blame but prompt legislation can restore to Muslim women a civil right which "Shariat" clearly gives them but of which the reactionary orthodoxy has so far managed to deprive them.

Women's Civil rights, evidently, are in danger not in India alone but in far more advanced countries as well. In a fully documented brochure the Open Door International for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker shows how recent legislation in America and European countries seeks to deprive women workers of their civil rights by creating unnecessary distinctions between the workers of the two sexes. The International holds that "the damage done, during nearly a century of such legislation in some countries, will be still further extended if it becomes generally accepted that such legislation not only does not lessen women's opportunities of employment but is not even an infringement of their civil rights. For this will mean that, for the first time, it is laid down that equality of rights between a man and a woman is something different from equality of rights between a man and a man, and that the attainment of full human rights is something of which a woman is incapable." Thus women all over the world have still to strive for complete economic and legal equality. The battle for their emancipation is not yet over. But looking to the amazing progress the women's movement has made during this century one need not doubt that by persistent agitation they would be able to achieve their final objective despite reactionary opposition.

MUSLIM MINORITY IN INDIA

Joint Electorates Alone Can Kill Communalism

(BY S. K. KAZI.)

It is a great misfortune and painfully disappointing to see that we have failed to evolve a formula acceptable to all the communities in India It is an established fact that no nation can be built without giving a sense of security to the minorities and unless they begin to feel genuinely that they are part and parcel of the nation. To our great humiliation the British Government had to arbitrate and give us the Communal Award as our leaders failed to come to an understanding between themselves.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy it cannot be said that the Musalmans are in a minority everywhere and that they require any special treatment and representation or safeguards in every Province. The Musalmans are in majority in the North West Frontier, the Punjab, Sind, and Bengal. It is known to all students of politics that the Musalmans of India were led by the Punjabi Muslim politicians after the late Maulana Mohamed Ali. But if facts are analysed it will appear that the Muslim politics in the Punjab can do no good to the Musalmans living in other Provinces. It is inconceivable why the Musalmans in the above-mentioned Provinces should have apprehensions in regard to joint electorate and adult franchise. The cry that the Muslim votes will be captured and purchased by the Hindu money-lenders is entirely groundless now—partly, because there is a class war between Capitalism and Labour regardless of class and community and the working classes, Hindu or Musalman, are bound to come into power, to the detriment of the propertied people—Hindus and Musalmans. Socialism, which is knocking at the door, does not recognise caste and creed. It is concerned only with production and proper distribution of wealth. If the workers and peasants come to power, the laws will be so framed that economic slavery would disappear. When the class war between Capitalism and Labour has set in, it cannot be imagined that Hindus would be able to purchase Muslim voters. The propertied people—Hindus and Musalmans—are a class by themselves and cannot influence the peasants and labourers. In my opinion the Musalmans who are the majority in some Provinces need not be afraid and should not insist on safeguards. It is a misfortune to find that the communal settlement was not brought about due to Bengal and Punjab communal strifes and the Musalmans of other provinces are made to suffer for no fault of theirs.

Ineffective Safeguards

The real problem is about those Musalmans who are in minority. With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy, inspite of the Communal Award, separate representations and safeguards, the Muslim leaguers are sitting with folded hands in legislatures. It has been unmistakably demonstrated that the League programme and the Communal Award cannot come to their aid. There is nothing common between the Congress and the Muslim League. The Congressmen feel intensely that they have made great sacrifices in the struggle for Freedom and the Mussalmans want to share the spoils of war without making any sacrifices. It is no use denying the fact that before the introduction of the Provincial Autonomy, the Mussalmans were depending on British Government and did not dream that with the transfer of power the British Government would not help them. It is for this reason that they did not clamour, and did not take part in the struggle, for Freedom but they find that the British Government cannot resist the demands of the Indians and, therefore, they come in and press that the transfer of power should be conditional and with effective safeguards. His Majesty's Government when framing the constitution did make safeguards for the minorities. The Muslim politicians returned to India satisfied with their achievements and the public felt gratified for the team work they had done. But with the introduction of the Provincial Autonomy these Muslim politicians have found that the safeguards are hopelessly ineffective and useless and that without co-operation and good-will of the other communities, the Constitution cannot be worked to their advantage. The Communal Award may be of some use for some years but it does not take us any further.

Joint Electorate

As things stand now the representatives are sent on separate electorate. Hindus have not to depend on Muslims and vice versa. There is no inter-de-

(Continued on Page 8 Col 4).

RETRENCHMENT IN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Get Rid Of Excess I.M.S. Officers

By A Medical Man

For the first time in the Bombay Assembly all organised parties combined their forces against the Congress Government when the House divided on the cut motion raising the question of inadequacy of medical relief in rural areas. The division was significant of the strong public opinion which exists in the Assembly on the matter of providing immediate medical relief to the poor

A Top-Heavy Service

On the declaration of the Hon. Minister for Health that the main and real difficulty in the way of Government was the question of finance, a storm at once arose over the maintenance of a top-heavy service—The Indian Medical Service—in connection with which many battles have been fought in the past to relieve the tax-payer of an expensive service and to provide more extensive medical relief with the savings thereby obtained.

It would seem that much steam has been wasted on the floor of the House in condemning the constitution of a service which is integrated in the Government of India Act of 1935 by means of special powers reserved for the Secretary of State and that any representation by the Hon. Minister against the I.M.S. Reorganisation Scheme contained in the Instructions of the Secretary of State for India to Provincial Governments will be a futile attempt. Our aim at the moment should be to take the fullest advantage of those features of the Reorganisation Scheme which give the Hon. Minister power and scope for retrenching on this Service and some suggestions may be made in this direction

A Financial Relief

Under the old Government of India Act the Secretary of State had no power to fix the number of officers to be appointed to the province; but to satisfy various needs, such as the exigencies of service or the necessity of accommodating a surplus man, an unlimited number of officers was brought into the Province. The total number on the establishment of Bombay Government to-day is, one believes, 29. Under the Government of India Act of 1935, the Secretary of State has the power of fixing this number. The Government of India Resolution No 205 provides a fixed number of I.M.S. Officers for the Bombay Presidency namely, 20 (15 British officers and 5 Indian) and this fixation is distinctly a financial relief to the Province.

According to the Reorganisation Scheme above referred to, out of 29 officers at present in Civil employment one is shifted to Central Government two are taken up by Sind and 26 remain. There are, therefore, 6 in excess of the number fixed by the Secretary of State, whose services can be gradually dispensed with —some just now and others at a later date. As there are already 15 British officers in the Province the six excess officers happen to be Indians, which is a matter of regret, but cannot be an excuse

Not A Difficult Task

The Reorganisation Scheme under reference has made an attempt to protect the six excess officers by a clause which provides *that "the existing rights of officers who are already in Civil employment and are otherwise suitable for appointment to these posts will be fully preserved."* This clause which will be magnified and upheld by the Department concerned, might have bowled over the Interim Minister in charge of the medical portfolio, but neither the clause nor the department can, in the phrase of Mr Nariman, 'kid" the present Minister who has, besides his own intimate knowledge of the subject the help of an eminent lawyer in the Ministry to help him in legal interpretations.

There are two Indian Officers—one in the Jail Department and one in the Surgeon-General's Office who have not yet acquired any rights in the Civil employment, as under the rules they have not completed two years' service in the Province to claim permanency. There is one officer in the Haffkine Institute- Assistant Director—whose post appears in the Civil list but one doubts whether there is any definite place for him under the Provincial Government

Unnecessary Post

The post of Venereal Specialist to the Presidency is occupied by a nighly paid Colonel who was appointed in the face of a strong protest of the J. J. staff and the profession. Government explained that they were accommodating a surplus officer and it was presumed, therefore that the appointment would be temporary. Unfortunately, it has remained a fixture and served no useful purpose. Dr. Gilder himself disclosed last year on the floor of the Council that 'five years ago Government had appointed a venereologist, but that no result had been achieved except that a large amount of money had been spent." The three Medical associations who have just sent an extensive memorandum to the Hon. Minister point out that this presidency officer, who is supposed to be touring and organising a campaign against venereal diseases, is seldom outside Bombay; and from the fact that this memorandum singles out this post and this officer for a special and only paragraph of strong resentment and criticism, the matter seems pretty nigh a scandal. As the post was created after the Reorganisation Scheme of 1923, it is within the power of the Hon. Minister to abolish the post and draft the officer to a Civil Surgeonship or to a Jail wherein a vacancy occurs, if the officer is sent back to the Military. Also, under this Reorganisation Scheme of 1928, officers appointed after 1928 have no claim for the post they are occupying but in most cases a right to civil employment. One may suggest to the Hon. Minister the experiment of abolishing one or two of these posts and placing the released officers on less lucrative and less important duties such as on vil-

(Continued on Page 10 Col 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

SAFEGUARDING DEMOCRACY.

It was a heartening speech which President Roosevelt delivered on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the American Constitution Taking as his text the menace of dictatorship of democracy, the President once again affirmed his faith in the principle of popular government. He did not err on the side of exaggeration when he observed that "the state of world affairs brought about by those new forms of government threatened civilization. The fear was spread throughout the world —a fear of revolution, invasion and death." The American people, we are assured by the President, were rightly determined to keep that growing menace from their shores. One has profound misgivings, however, whether the present isolationist policy is best calculated to achieve that end. America cannot hope to keep the contagion away by mere pious platitudes. Unless she is prepared to give a helping hand to the defenders of democracy elsewhere the Fascist infection is bound to imperil the well-being of the whole world. Merely condemning the incendiarists when the neighbour's house is on fire is surely a suicidal policy. But that is exactly what the United States has been doing all those days during the Abyssinian war, the Spanish crisis and now again in the Sino-Japanese conflict. With her glorious heritage of political faith, with her immeasurable resources in money and materials, the United States commands a most authoritative position in world affairs. Will she show the requisite foresight and firmness to renounce her present policy of isolation, and serve as a bulwark of democracy wherever it may be imperilled? That would be the best way of safeguarding the democracy in America itself.

THE EUROPEAN CHESS-BOARD

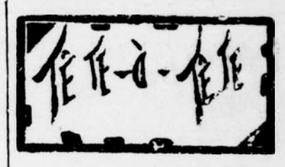
There is nothing to be surprised at in the despatch of Italian reinforcements to Libya. The move is obviously intended by Italy as an answer to the astute Anglo-French manoeuvre to exploit the opportunity of safeguarding merchant shipping against pirate sub-marines to reassert the dominance of the British and French navies in the Mediterranean, which Italy has been threatening lately to convert into an Italian sea. The bigger European Powers are engaged in a diplomatic game of chess with eyes fully open and any declarations of surprise from either side at the moves of the opposing side must be understood to be wholly hypocritical and calculated merely to throw dust into the eyes of the unthinking public on both sides. There is no doubt that the large concentration of British and French naval units in the Mediterranean is meant more to impress the Italian Government and Italian nation of the determination of the British and French Governments not to tolerate the Italian attempt to dominate the Mediterranean than to cow down the submarine pirates. Mussolini's Government, by reinforcing its Lybian forces, wants, on the other hand, to demonstrate to the British and French Governments and to the world at large that the Italian nation is prepared to take up the Anglo-French challenge and that, if provoked still further, it will not hesitate to launch flank attacks on them through Egypt and Morocco. The prospect of such attacks cannot but be viewed with concern on the British and French sides.

"T. A." SCANDAL.

The scandal of travelling allowances of Government servants, high and low, in all provinces of this country, has assumed such proportions that "T. A." has become a bye-word for illegitimate perquisite. The evil has flourished not only because it is not easily detectable, but also because all ranks of public servants from the head of the district to the humblest village peon, are entitled to exercise some discretion in regulating their journeys from place to place in the discharge of their duties and, in not a few cases, are, therefore, in a position to pitch as high as possible their claims for compensation for out-of-pocket expenses incurred on such journeys. There is no question that they should be duly compensated for such personal expenses, but, human nature being what it is, the temptation to abuse the discretion and to enrich one's pocket by manipulation of the journeys and mileage allowances, is great and when there is no proper check, the evil is bound to grow. The U. P. Ministry has done well to initiate a move to arrest the evil. We have no doubt that other Congress Ministries will do likewise. Besides effecting economies, such a move is calculated to curb the spread of corruption in official ranks and infuse a spirit of probity therein.

BOOK ON OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE.

It goes without saying that no Congress Ministry would tolerate a book on official etiquette like that prepared under official auspices in the United Provinces in 1910 to serve as a guide to civilian officers of Government in their relations with the non-official public, and it is not surprising to learn that it has been withdrawn from circulation by the Pant Cabinet. One wonders if there are similar publications in the archives of other provincial Governments too. Their proper place in future will be a museum of curiosities which may be opened by some enterprising persons or Congress committees to house all such anachronisms of British rule in India. The mentality engendered by official guide-books of this kind was well exemplified in the behaviour of the district magistrate who asked an M. L. A. to put off his cap and shoes before he entered the official sanctum, as reported in the U. P. Legislative Assembly the other day. Though instances of such superciliousness are rare to-day, they were common enough till but the last decade, especially in the rural areas. The district officers, including the police and the magistracy, have now to learn that they are public servants and not the unbridled autocrats they were led to imagine themselves to be.



WITHOUT COMMENT—

"If India's being made a founder member of the League of Nations was an expression of the world-wide recognition of her changed international status, the election of the Indian representative to the chairmanship of the League Assembly is proof of India having attained a juridical status equal to that of the greatest world Power, so far as international affairs are concerned. It is also worthy of note that this tribute to India has been paid amongst other nations by Great Britain who is herself represented on the League Assembly."

—Letter in upcountry Anglo-Indian paper.

* * *

A member of Doctor Ambedkar's "Independent Labour Party" in the Bombay Assembly said that Government had to decide between prohibition and removal of illiteracy.

Couldn't he and his party be persuaded to reconcile themselves to both the alternatves?

* * *

A member of the Progress Party, criticising the Bombay Ministry's educational plan, pointed out that empty stomachs would refuse to accept mental development.

But surely he cannot urge that as an excuse for himself!

* * *

According to President Roosevelt, "it takes foresight, intelligence and patience to meet the subtle attack which the spreading of Dictatorship makes upon the morale of Democracy."

Is the American Dictator boasting or giving a counsel of despair?

* * *

Referring to the great dangers to peace and justice which arise from Dictatorship, President Roosevelt declares that "the American people are rightly determined to keep that growing menace from their shores."

Are they, really?

* * *

This reminds us that only recently was celebrated the tenth anniversary of the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti who were sacrificed at the altar of American "Democracy" for the sin of believing in the goodness and equality of human beings. The "Democratic" laws which sent these two innocent men to the electric chair are still on the statute book!

* * *

Thus says a correspondent in the "Pioneer":—

"Throughout the course of her membership of the League (of Nations) India has consistently followed a policy of obedience to International Law . . . . ."

Which, of course, can be more accurately described as the Law of Britain.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) The Nyon Conference has succeeded in "establishing a complete system of defence against illicit warfare by submarines, surface vessels and aeroplanes" but Hitler and Mussolini do not believe the situation is so bad as all that.

(2) Although the Mayor has got his own car and does not need one the members of the Corporation are determined to present him with one as they cannot find a better use for the tax-payers' money.

(3) In pursuance of his policy of opposition to the Managing Agents who, according to him, are parasites, Mr. M. A. Jinnah is contemplating resignation from the sole managing agency of the Muslim League.

* * *

Teacher: 'What is the half of eight?'

Tommy: 'Which way?'

Teacher: 'Whatever do you mean?'

Tommy: 'Well, across it makes 0, and down it makes 3.'

* * *

Sonny: 'Mother, where do the stars go in the day time?'

Mother: 'They go into the sky, and you can't see them.'

Sonny (reflecting): 'Then the stars must be like granny's teeth. They come out at night and go in the morning.'

League Dreads Sanctions

Nazi-Fascist Pact Of Occupation

Spanish Govt.'s Charge Against Rome & Berlin

GENEVA, Sept. 18.

The Spanish Premier Dr. Negrin in his speech in the Assembly demanded of the League to recognise that Spain was a victim of Italo-German aggression, and to seek means to end such aggression.

Dread Of Sanctions

While Dr. Negrin's demands have been anticipated, it is not believed that the League can take up the question of Italian or German aggression.

To do so would involve the application of Art XVI and the majority of members are determined not to be compelled to follow the question of sanctions.

Mere Talk And Words

Therefore, it is probable that discussions of the Sixth Commission will allow the question to be ventilated but they will avoid any but a platonic resolution.

France's Attitude

M. Delbos's speech was in a very moderate tone and clearly emphasised France's desire for conciliation.

Dr. Negrin demanded that the Spanish Government should resume the right to acquire war material, non-Spanish combatants should be withdrawn and measures of security to be adopted in Mediterranean should be extended to Spain which should participate in these measures.

Dr. Negrin declared that the friendship of Italy and Germany for the rebels was nothing more than a pact of occupation. For more than six months the original rebel army had ceased to interest the Republic. The Civil War had become a war of invasion. He added Italy was sending to Spain an army, twice the size of the one, which they had already in Spain.

IN DEFENCE OF PEACE

M. Delbos, the French Foreign Minister, strongly appealed to all the Nations to collaborate in the defence of peace. The general crisis to be overcome is growing more serious daily. "If some disarmed, while others continued their excessive armaments, the world would be divided into masters and slaves. France and I am sure, other countries represented here will never allow such a premium to be given to the aggressor and will shrink from no sacrifices to ensure their independence. Between us and those, who accept neither the spirit nor method of the League, means must be found of immediate peace."—Reuter.

GAMBIT IN GAME OF DIPLOMACY

But League Not Perturbed By Dispatch Of Troops To Lybia

GENEVA, Sept. 18.

Geneva is interested but not alarmed at the news of the dispatch of Italian reinforcements to Lybia. The number of 3,000 is regarded as too small to constitute a threat, though big enough to constitute a gambit in the diplomatic game of chess, that seems to be progressing with regard to the Mediterranean.

It is felt that the wisest course would be to wait and see whether Italy gives any more definite indication of her intentions.—Reuter.

MASS EXCHANGE OF SPANIARDS

LONDON, Sept 18

A mass exchange of Spaniards has been arranged, according to an official Salamanca statement quoted by the Spanish Press Services, Limited

The statement says that 2,500 men in insurgent territories between the ages of 18 and 45 will be exchanged for the same number of men of the same ages at present taking refuge in the Embassies and Consulates in Government Spain.—Reuter.

Italian Press Denounces Nyon Proposals

MORE TROOPS SAIL FOR LYBIA TO REINFORCE GARRISON

ROME, September 19.

More troops are reported to be sailing for Lybia from Naples to-night to reinforce the Lybian Garrison for the Mediterranean defence.

Nyon Plan Denounced

The report is not officially confirmed; meanwhile the Italian Press referring to Nyon speaks of "British, French and Russian conspiracy against Italy."

Pull On Brake

Newspaper "Stampa" states: "A sharp pull on the brake, which will bring back the situation to what it was, when messages were exchanged between Sgr. Mussolini and Mr. Chamberlain, is very hypothetical but we are accustomed to relying on ourselves alone even at very difficult hours."—Reuter.

NO DEMAND FOR PARITY IN MEDITERRANEAN

The British and French Charges d'Affaires presented to Count Ciano copies of the Nyon Annexes. As Italy has not accepted the anti-piracy plan the Annexes are also automatically unacceptable.

Italy is determined not to apply to the Nyon Conference for extension of parity in the Mediterranean patrol to Italy.

"INTOLERABLE ARBITRARINESS"

ROME: September 18.

Commenting on the Nyon protocol the 'Tribuna' says that it has plainly demonstrated that Britain and France are operating dangerously and exclusively in their own interests according to a pre-arranged plan, whose final objects remain obscure. "The moment has come to put a brake on the piece of intolerable arbitrariness."—Reuter.

EXPLORER'S RADIO FOR AMMUNITION

GRANDCANYON (Arizona) Sept. 19.

The scientists exploring the Shiva's Temple Plateau radioed to the base camp for ammunition, intimating that they have found definite traces of a big game.—Reuter.

ROME: September 18.

The "Liguria" sailed for Tripoli.—Reuter.

NO GERMAN NATIONALITY

Disloyal Attitude To Reich: List Of 88 Includes Two Babies!

BERLIN: September 18.

A further list has been published of 88 persons, who have been deprived of German nationality because their attitude "is in conflict with their duty and loyalty towards the Reich and the people and detrimental to German interests."

The list contains two babies.—Reuter.

DR. KATJU'S SPEECH CREATES A SCARE

Question Of Separation Of Judicial And Executive Functions In U. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, September 17.

Considerable stir has been caused among anti-Congress circles by the outspoken speech of Dr. Katju, Minister for Justice, the essence of which was that the advent of the Congress Ministry was bound to change the complexion of the problem of separation of Judicial and Executive functions.

Dr. Katju said, that however imperfect the new Constitution was, they had got complete control over Law and Order and over Judicial and Executive functions and he asked the House to consider whether the situation remained the same as before.

NEW SITUATION

If any District Magistrate was interfering with the exercise of Judicial Powers of any Magistrate subordinate to him, the Legislature would be entitled to demand and Government would be bound to deal effectively with that District Magistrate. That was the situation non-existent at the time when they were dealing with this topic in the earlier years of this century.

Another presumption was that whenever a Deputy Magistrate decided a criminal case he had got intangible fear of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police and that he allowed his judgment to be influenced up till now. They were prepared to make allowance for the frailty of human nature, but now if a case came to the notice of the Legislature, in which it was satisfactorily proved that any Deputy Magistrate had allowed his judgment to be influenced by the District Magistrate and had deliberately given judgment not according to evidence on record, but because of ulterior considerations, the Deputy Magistrate would have to go. (Applause).

This was another consideration, Dr. Katju, asked the House, to bear in mind having regard to the changed circumstances in the country and to the fact that a popular Government having been established. To some extent the Magistrates would also guide themselves accordingly. That was not the dominant consideration but the factor would be borne in mind.

UNDUE ALARM

Liberals, Nawabs and Zamindars have raised an alarum over the speech. They take it as defence of the present system and designed to crush Congress opponents through the Executive.

Dr. Katju, however, in the same speech made it clear that Government was committed to "separation policy" as their ultimate goal.

No Address To Wrecker Of Constitution

COMMISSIONER'S FIAT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, (By Mail.)

The Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara has disallowed the expenditure to be incurred in the presentation of an address to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of his first visit to this town.

BUREAUCRAT'S REASONS

The Commissioner says: "The expenditure is not a legitimate charge on the funds of the Municipality. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is a declared opponent of the existing Constitution which he is striving to overturn. The funds of the Municipality cannot be spent on giving an address, which would encourage him, implying that the Committee approves his policy of wrecking the Constitution."

ANKARA, Sept. 18.

The National Assembly has unanimously ratified the Nyon Agreement.—Reuter.

The World Of Finance

A Weekly Review

(BY ZANDHYALA).

There is enough trouble going on abroad to justify the nervousness in all overseas markets at the present moment. The Spanish civil war with its non-intervention schemes, the Nyon agreement for control over the Mediterranean, the designs of Dictator States, and, finally, the imperialistic aggressions of Japan in China, have contributed in no small measure to disturb the quiet state of markets during the past few months. The Nyon conference is being reconvened to consider the question of air-craft co-operation in the anti-piracy patrol in the Mediterranean.

Overseas Markets

Wall Street on account of its hyper-sensitive nature to any fresh developments in international politics suffered heavily during the past few weeks. Steels touched almost rock bottom levels. Other industrials also had to share the same fate on account of intimate associations among them. The recent reduction of the New York Federal Reserve Bank rate to one per cent. for facilitating a diffusion of cheap money to the different parts of the country, and the decision of the U. S. Treasury to release 300 dols. million out of the 1,370 dols. million inactive gold, to perpetuate cheap money policy in that country, could not stimulate any enthusiasm in Wall Street operators, on account of confusion prevailing in the realm of world politics. The forces that brought about the present economic recovery in U. S. A. remain undisturbed, and hence it will not be a long time before the markets stage a marked recovery.

London has proved to be a good shock absorber. No longer is the London Stock Exchange perturbed by the day-to-day developments in politics. The pessimists who were predicting that the steel boom would fizzle out, are now saying that it is going to be eclipsed. On account of a healthy expansion of internal as well as external trade of Great Britain, an unprecedented demand for iron and steel, and the growing prosperity of Engineering, coal and other industries, coupled with increasing prices of essential commodities, the general opinion in well-informed quarters is in favour of increasing fresh commitments in sound industrial securities at the present low levels. Iron and Steel issues are of course to be favoured first. The mining issue are none the less attractive. Apart from coppers and tins, scrips that are directly connected with zinc, manganese, woolfram, etc. afford an excellent opportunity to pick up at current levels. Investors interested in capital appreciation are again reverting to rubber market where most of the share are under valued as a result of being influenced by transient phenomena.

Home Markets Steady

Speculative enthusiasm in Indian markets gathers momentum when the atmosphere is surcharged with war rumours. Textiles in Bombay and coals in Calcutta are centres of attraction at present. The prospects of coal are more reassuring than of textiles. The prosperity may continue for some time to come, but extreme caution is to be administered even to those who have the grit to follow the rise.

Steels are under a moderate reaction on professional liquidation, as further reduction in steel prices appears imminent. the prospects of the industry will not be in a jeopardy even if the steel prices are put down, as the prices had experienced a hectic rise of about 70 per cent. during the first half of this year. Prospects of pig iron seem to have been more assured even that of steel. The serious problem facing the world iron and steel industry is the shortage of pig iron, iron and steel scrap. There was ample supply of pig iron for steel works before the Great War, but the situation is reversed to-day. Finished products of steel industry are held up for want of an adequate supply of pig iron, despite the fact that demand for them is increasing at present Indian Iron and Steel company, which produces about 7,90,000 tons of pig iron a year with a cost which is probably the lowest in the whole world excepting Tatas, is bound to make a huge fortune in the next few years.

POPE DENOUNCES NAZI PROPHET

Germany Anti-Catholic And Anti-Christian: Warning To Austria

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Sept. 19.

Addressing a group of pilgrims from Germany the Pope denounced "new alleged prophet, who exalted Germany in this grave and painful moment for Catholic Religion and for all who wish to remain faithful to Church of Rome". The Pope added that the alleged Prophet acted and wrote against all that was Catholic and Christian.

Speaking to the Austrian pilgrims the Pope expressed the hope that they would keep Austria always faithful to the Catholic Church and added that the present moment was grave for Austria.—Reuter.

RETURN FLIGHT OF BOMBAY 'PLANES

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Owing to bad weather the start on return flight of the Bombay 'planes has been postponed until to-morrow.—Reuter.

Is "Bande Mataram" Suitable As National Anthem

Pt. JAWAHARLAL EXPLAINS

NEW DELHI, Friday.

Mr. Ali Sardar Jafri, a worker of A. I. S. A., Delhi has recently addressed a letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, seeking his opinion whether "Bande-mataram" was a national anthem or not. Pandit Nehru in the course of his reply says:—

"The Congress has not officially adopted any song as a kind of National Anthem. In practice however the "Bande-mataram" is often used at national gatherings together with other songs. The reason for this is that 30 years ago this song and this cry became a criminal offence and it developed into a challenge to British Imperialism. Thousands of people suffered because of this and it came to be associated in the minds of the public with a fight against British Imperialism. To this extent it became a symbol of Nationalism in India. I do not think anybody considers the words to have anything to do with a goddess. That interpretation is absurd. Nor are we concerned with the idea that the author of the book which contains this song had in his mind when he wrote it, because the public does not think on these lines.

"I think that the whole song and all the words in it are thoroughly harmless and nobody can take exception to their meaning. But I also think that the song is not suitable as a National Anthem. It contains too many difficult words which people do not understand and the ideas it contains are also out of keeping with modern notions of nationalism and progress. We should certainly try to have suitable national songs in simple language. But great songs and anthems cannot be made to order. It requires a genius for the purpose. I suppose in time we shall get something good. Meanwhile there is no reason why we should not give full permission for the use of the "Bande-mataram" as well as other favoured songs which many people have come to associate with our struggle for freedom."—A.P.

State's Obligation To Industrial Workers

TASKS FOR CONGRESS LABOUR MINISTERS

Election Manifesto Must Be Implemented: Issues Before Calcutta Meeting

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 19.

The Congress Labour Committee met here yesterday and today.

Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Shankerlal Banker and Mr. Masani attended the meeting which adopted the following four resolutions:—

1. LABOUR COMMITTEE & CONGRESS MINISTERS

The Labour Committee, while noting with satisfaction the preliminary steps taken by Congress Cabinets in various provinces towards implementing the policy and programme of the Congress in respect of industrial workers, stresses the urgent necessity of devising measures to give effect to the programme envisaged in the Congress Election Manifesto and in the Working Committee's resolution of 1st March, 1937, and to foster the growth and development of a healthy and strong Trade Union movement.

The Committee is of the opinion that the working out, as far as local conditions permit, of a uniform labour policy to be followed by Congress cabinets in seven provinces will help the cabinets in those provinces to quicken the pace of progress, and will also facilitate the adoption of a similar policy in other provinces

The committee therefore resolves that a joint meeting of this committee and ministers and parliamentary secretaries for Labour in Congress cabinets should be held to exchange views, discuss common problems and difficulties, and evolve, as far as conditions permit, a uniform labour policy for Congress cabinets. The Secretary of this Committee is requested to convene such a meeting at Calcutta on or about the 26th October, 1937 and to issue invitations to it.

The committee requests the Secretary to communicate with ministers for Labour in Congress Cabinets, and to obtain from them all available information for the purpose of the above meeting on the following points:

(A) Measures, administrative and legislative, already taken in respect of industrial workers, in accordance with the terms of the Congress election manifesto, and particularly the Working Committee's resolution of the 1st March, 1937, for living wage, eight hours' day without reduction of wages, and unemployment relief, and also their programme for future.

(B) Their views and comments on the Communique of the Bombay Cabinet dated 17th August 1937.

(C) The difficulties encountered by them in their work.

(D) The attitude of Trade Union organisations towards their cabinet and its policy.

(E) Matters requiring co-ordinated action by more than one provincial Government, and proposals for action in other provinces which would help them in their work.

(F) Proposals for action, legislative or administrative, called for on the part of the Government of India.

The Secretary is requested to circulate the material received from ministers of Labour to members of this committee and other ministers and parliamentary secretaries in advance of the meeting.

2. COLLECTION OF STATISTICS

The Committee feels that reliable statistics and information regarding the wages, conditions of employment, and the state of the organisation of industrial labour, are essential for the proper understanding and for devising measures for the amelioration of the condition of workers, and therefore urges on provincial governments, and particularly on Congress cabinets, the urgent necessity of collecting and publishing such statistics and information where there are not at present available.

3. CONGRESS COMMITTEE & LABOUR

The Committee draws attention to its resolution of August 1st, 1936 to the effect that Congress Committees should take more active interest in questions affecting the welfare of industrial labour, and give all such help as they can to unions working on principles and policies of the Congress, and where no labour unions, exist, committees should through a suitable agency help workers to organise on the above lines. The Secretary should ascertain from Congress committees as to the steps taken in furtherance of the resolution, and to report to the next meeting of the committee.

4. PROTECTED INDUSTRIES

The Committee draws the attention of the Congress Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly to the resolution of the Committee adopted on August 18 and 19, 1936 that the industries receiving protection from the state should be under a legal obligation to give adequate wages to their workers and generally accord fair treatment to them, and requests them to give effect to the said resolution.

The Secretary be requested to communicate this to the Assembly Party, inquire what steps are being taken in furtherance of the resolution, and to report to the next meeting of the Committee.—A. P.

PLACE OF MACHINERY IN INDIA

A correspondent writes:—

A blind and insensate imitation of Britain in the mechanisation of industries was harmful to India; while on the other hand introduction of machinery should be correlated to the social needs of the people, declared Dr. K. S. Venkatraman, M.A., Ph.D. in a lecture under the auspices of the Matunga Hindoo Sabha.

"There are two aspects to the question of the increased adoption of machinery," he said. "While on one side people claim that it very largely contributes to the increased material happiness which was undreamt of before, on the other side great men like Tolstoy, Mahatma Gandhi and others are sorry that it kills the soul of man and abstracts away the human touch that was evident in every product before. They feel deeply for the wide disparity in earnings and happiness that machinery brings about between the capitalists and the workers, not to speak of the sufferings of the latter by their large influx into few concentrated areas, where such machineries are centralised. The practical solution should therefore be to look for the balance of advantage, and introduce such type of machineries and so intersperse them that the citizens have employment and happiness. This is attainable only at the hands of a good democratic Government, and it will be only a cry in the wilderness so long as India is under a foreign domination."

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Partition First And Acquisition Afterwards

MINORITY PROBLEM MUST COME BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

Jinnah Expounds Ideal Of Muslim League

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

"There is no difference between the ideals of the Muslim League and those of the Congress or any other recognised political organisation in the country, the ideal being complete freedom for India. There could not be any self-respecting Indian, who favoured foreign domination or did not desire complete freedom and Self-Government for his country," said Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in replying to an address presented at the largely attended reception given in his honour this afternoon.

WHERE THEY DIFFER

The question to consider said Mr. Jinnah, was how to achieve this ideal. "I honestly tell you that no one dislikes the present conditions more than myself, but at the same time I hold that realities must be faced. There could be no solution if people continue to believe in the principle of "Acquisition first and distribution afterwards" or in the latest dictum "possession first and partition afterwards." What was required was to evolve a mentality by which our people could think only in terms of citizenship.

MINORITY PROBLEM FIRST

"I may add that our country is not alone in this problem. Other countries had to face similar problems. England had its Roman Catholics and Protestants and Canada its British and French. But they ultimately solved these problems and I make bold to say that we can also solve this problem. I therefore appeal, to every patriotic Indian that instead of fighting for the distant ideal to mould the whole of India into one politically let us first solve this problem of minorities."

ROLE OF LEAGUE

Proceeding, Mr. Jinnah said: "I have repeatedly been asked why should there be the Moslem League. My answer is that those who question the existence of the League should read its Constitution and ideal. They will honestly find that there is no difference between the ideals of the League and those of the Congress or any other political organisation. Our Election Manifesto speaks of and our prominent Moslem leaguers would bear testimony to the fact that we wanted to send to the Legislatures men, who were patriots, Nationalists and Independent. It will be conceded that there is an undesirable element in the Moslem community, just as there is an undesirable element in any other community in India. Our aim and purpose has been to weed out this undesirable element from the public life of the country and to have only a body of men, who will be independent, and selfless and think and act in terms of Nationalism.

NEED FOR SEPARATE ORGANISATION

With this view, I also hold that Hindu leaders and Moslem leaders can exercise greater influence over members of their community and this was possible under the present conditions by means of separate organisations. This to my mind is the best and quickest road to advance in the realisation of our goal. Because, when we have hammered out the best mind of Hindus and Musalmans it will and must lead more quickly towards unity and united front, which is essential for our struggle.

COMMUNITY FIRST

This is the reality and the shortest road, while the other road will lead us to ruin.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said: It is no crime if I wish to make my community strong, as long as my activities are not anti-national, do not constitute obstacles in the way of the freedom of the country and not against any community. If I make my community strong, independent and patriotic during my lifetime, I will feel that the purpose of my life has been achieved and I have not lived in vain and if Mr. Bhulabhai Desai can achieve the same for his community, he would have done his part. Separate elections or no separate electorates, we then both will fight for freedom of our country.

DREAD OF MAJORITY

But freedom of our country does not mean freedom for the majority which can be extremely oppressive and tyrannical. It therefore, stands to reason that the majority with fundamentally different culture, traditions, social life, and religious outlook from those of the minorities may always try to force its ideals on the minorities.

CZECH LESSON

The latest historical instance comes from Czechoslovakia. That country is governed by the sovereign majority while we are all slaves and yet two million Germans, out of fourteen million Czechs and Slavs had had apprehensions and fears of the majority. After long and strenuous struggle no doubt under pressure from the League of Nations, which is responsible for the protection of minorities in Sovereign States and with backing from the German nation, this small German minority compelled the sovereign majority to guarantee to it security of its culture and language. Is this religion? Is this communalism? he asked. Germans, Czechs and Slavs are all Christians. They are more homogenous than any community in India. They dress alike, eat alike, live alike and intermarry and yet their fear and apprehensions of destruction of their culture and language had to be removed.

In the same way Mussalmans want that their religion culture, language and political existence in the national life, should be adequately and effectively be safeguarded. There is no communalism or religion involved in this demand. It was a pure and simple question of minority, which had to be faced by statesman in other countries and had to be solved.

HIS EARNESTNESS

"In conclusion I may state that none desires settlement with the majority community more than myself. I want unity. I want United Front. So does the other community and party but our definition of what is fair and just has come to bear different meanings, interpretations and standards. If India is to have freedom—and there is no self-respecting man, who does not desire freedom of his motherland—then the problem of minorities must be solved bravely and justly and must be solved at once. In any honest attempt towards the solution of this problem, other communities and parties will not find Mussalmans or myself lagging behind."

The address which was presented to Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the Moslem community of Simla expressed complete confidence in his leadership and urged upon him to further elucidate the ideals of the Moslem League which would be acceptable to all political parties in India stressing the need of making complete Independence as political ideal of the League. Among those who attended the reception were Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Sir Jagdish Pershad, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Messrs B. J. Desai, M. S. Aney, Chapman, Mortimer Satyamurti, B. Das, Sirdar Jogendar Singh, Sir Cowasji Jahanghir, Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi, Sir Meharshah, Sir Sher Mohd. Khan, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sir Abdulla Haroon, Mr. Ghiasuddin and many other members of the Central Legislature.

BENGAL GOVT. AND RAJSHAHI COLLEGE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

The Bengal Government in the Ministry of Education has issued a communique this evening rescinding its previous order closing down the Rajshahi College 'sine die' as a sequel to communal tension between the Hindu and Muslim students of the college, and declaring that the college will reopen on September 22 next.

Students seeking admission to the college hostels will be required to promise in writing that they will abide loyally by Government's decision as to the conditions of residence and by any other conditions which may in future be laid down.—United Press.

Palestine Conference In Calcutta

The Palestine Conference will be held on 24th and 25th instant., in Calcutta under the presidency of Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui, M.L.A.

On the 26th inst., will be held the Calcutta Muslim League Conference.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The headquarters office of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Indian Council, will close in Simla, on the 9th October and open in New Delhi on the 15th October.—A. P.

TALENTED WRITER AND GOOD PATRIOT

Seth Jamnalal's Tribute To Prof. Ramdas Gour's Memory

WARDHA, Sept. 19.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, has issued the following statement to the Associated Press on the death of Professor Ramdas Gour, a well-known Hindi scholar of Benares:—

"I little thought that cruel death was waiting to snatch Prof. Ramdas Gour when I, as President of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, had the honour to present him on August 1, the "Mangal Prasad Paritoshak" for his scientific treatise called "Vijnan Hastamalak" at Allahabad.

Mr. Ramdas Gour was a scholar in not less than half a dozen languages, and his services to Hindi literature have won admiration of one and all. He strenuously endeavoured to build up a valuable literature in Hindi, specially on an important subject like science. His death removes from amongst us a highly talented writer, good patriot, educationist and deep scholar of various subjects."—A. P.

BIKANER RULER'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

BIKANER, Sept. 19.

The firing of a Royal salute of 101 salvos from the batteries posted on all four sides of the Capital heralded the Golden Jubilee of the Maharaja of Bikaner yesterday.

In the morning His Highness the Maharajah's elephant procession left the fort for the principal temple in the Capital of Sri Lakshmi Narayanji, where state thanksgiving service was held.

Although His Highness had excused the attendance, both now and on his birthday next month, of the chiefs and nobles not residing in the Capital in order that they could more conveniently be present when the State Jubilee celebrations commence on October 26, several nobles had come into Bikaner and those rode immediately behind His Highness' elephant, followed by those high civil officers of the State, who elected to ride. The other ministers and officers proceeded ahead to the temple.

In the procession there were also three elephants which carried the "mahi maratib," the Order of the Fish. As Col. Sleeman records, this insignia of Royalty was instituted by the Kings of Persia, and, the Moghul Emperors, following their example, conferred it on "the great territorial sovereigns of the country" and "upon independent princes of the first class" whom it was desired to single out for the especial honour.—A. P.

Riot Near Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 19.

Following a riot in village Patan in Jubbulpore district, among two rival factions of the Jains, resulting in death of one and injuries to two, police have arrested nine persons.—United Press.

MUSLIM MINORITY IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 6.)

pendence and there is no tie of friendship and sympathy between them. The gulf between the two communities is widening every day. The Muslim Leaguers although they feel their impotence, argue that they are willing to join the Congress if any settlement is made with them. But the Communal Award has not improved their position and I cannot understand how any other settlement akin to it will do them any good. Minorities cannot prosper when they alienate the sympathies of majorities. In my opinion joint electorate with reservation of seats is the only solution of the problem. Unless the Muslim voters have got a voice in the election of the majority community "Munjeism" is bound to live to the great detriment of the Mussalmans. In a house of 112 members (C.P.) it is better to send 98 non-communal Hindus elected by Hindus and Mussalmans with pledges to protect the interest of the Mussalmans than to send 14 Muslim Leaguers elected by Mussalmans alone without any powers to do any good to the community. It is only by introduction of joint electorate that communalism can be killed and all patriotic people feel that it is due to separate electorate that communalism is growing and is creating increasing communal dissensions resulting in disunion and thus retarding the political advancement of the Mother-Land.

Cultural Safeguards

Even if rights are guaranteed and safeguards provided where is the guarantee that in a free India the coming generation would not tear them off. In my opinion the Musalmans must create sufficient strength to stand on their own legs rather than depend on safeguards like weaklings.

It is being preached by the Muslim Leaguers that there is a danger to their culture and religion by joining the Congress in absence of a settlement. This is nothing but an absurd argument. Religion and culture do not exist due to settlement but due to their inherent strength. In addition to this they are misleading the Mussalmans. The Congress in the article relating to Fundamental Rights has agreed to the following:—

(1) Personal Laws shall be protected.

(2) Protection of political and other rights of minorities shall be the concern and be within the jurisdiction of Federal Government, that for the Hindus in Sind, the Muslims in Assam and Sikhs in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces and for Hindus and Muslims in any province where they are less then 25 per cent. of the population, seats will be reserved in Federal and Provincial Legislatures on the basis of population with the right to contest additional seats and that culture, languages, scripts and religions will be protected.

I cannot understand what more guarantees are wanted by them. Babu Rajendra Prasad is prepared to get the formula agreed to between Mr. Jinnah and himself ratified by the Congress. The Mussalmans should not lose this opportunity and should join the Congress in thousands and liberate India from slavery and bondage. The question has been solved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and there is no complaint about it.

The Congress Ministries must demonstrate that they exist for the good of all communities and for the amelioration of the masses and that the interest of the minorities are safe in their hands and that no third power is necessary to hold balance of power. This is the golden opportunity to create confidence in minorities. Thus I appeal to all my co-religionists that they should join Congress in thousands to liberate India and other Muslim countries.

BURMA-BRITAIN POSTAL PARCELS

Chamber Wants Reform Of Transportation

RANGOON, Sept. 17.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce had addressed a letter to the London Chamber of Commerce asking whether some improvement could be effected in connection with the transportation of parcel mails from the United Kingdom to Burma which, since separation, had been sent by the Bibby Liner and Henderson Liners

The Committee received a reply from the London Chamber of Commerce which it considered. The letter states that after separation, the Indian Post Office becomes entitled to receive a separate payment on parcels for Burma sent via Bombay in respect of the journey across India and conveyance by sea from India to Burma. This would have necessitated increase in the postage rates and to avoid such a thing, arrangements were made on the suggestion of the Burmese Post Office for the conveyance of parcels by the Bibby and Henderson Lines direct to Rangoon.

By this means it was possible to provide a parcel service at the same rates of postage as before with the same posting days and with only a slightly longer transit time. An announcement to this effect appeared in the British Post Office Daily List from the 4th to 16th March, 1937. There is at present no arrangement for transporting parcels overland between the United Kingdom and Marseilles but it will be considered if there were sufficient demand for it.

The Committee of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce has now resolved to communicate again with the London Chamber expressing the Committee's view that facilities should be provided for the transportation of outward parcels for Burma between the United Kingdom and Marseilles on payment of a surcharge and requesting the London Chamber to take up the matter with the British Postal Authorities.—United Press.

Mr. G. Euthymopulo of Messrs. Ralli Brothers Limited, Calcutta, has been nominated by the Calcutta Baled Jute Association to be a member of the Indian Central Jute Committee.

PREPARING FOR HARIPURA CONGRESS

Appeal For Donation Of 500 Cows

BARDOLI, Sept. 19.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Haripura Congress Reception Committee was held to-day at 1 P.M. in the Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli Durbar Gopaldas Desai was in the chair. About fifty members including Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were present.

Various sub-committees were appointed, prominent among them being those for the purchase of building materials, supervision of construction work, purchase of provisions, management of kitchen, organisation of sanitary arrangements and accommodation of delegates and visitors.

They were asked to submit their budgets and other proposals within fifteen days. It has been decided to use only hand-pounded rice, hand-ground flour, ghani (country oil press) pressed oil and cow's milk and ghee on Congress premises.

About twenty ghanis will be kept working on the Congress premises for supply of oil. In addition to milk to be had from the Bardoli peasants who have undertaken to purchase about a thousand cows, a dairy containing 500 good cows will be run on behalf of the Congress on the premises besides the supply of milk. This arrangement is meant to serve the purpose of a cattle show demonstrating the scientific method of feeding cows and handling milk.

WANTED COW DONATIONS

It is resolved to issue a general appeal under the signature of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Durbar Gopaldas Desai asking for donations of 500 cows for the Congress. For one cow the donor is requested to pay Rs. 100 which will include the price of the cow transport charges to the Congress premises and the maintenance expenses for about two months. Some public and charitable use will be made of these cows after the Congress session is over. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has undertaken upon himself to do the preliminary arrangements for water works, lighting and construction of a temporary bridge over the Tapti.

Mr. Mayabhai Teli is appointed as representative of the Reception Committee to negotiate with the Railway Companies for the proper arrangement of traffic and facilities and concessions to the Congress visitors

It is also resolved to approach the B.B. and C.I. Railway and other Railway Companies for the issue of return tickets at concession rates from any station to Madhi, Navsari and Kim stations during the Congress days.

All the decisions were taken unanimously. The enthusiasm of the workers and the spirit of co-operation and unanimity amongst them are a good omen for the success of the Congress.

Sardar Vallabhbhai patel is leaving Bardoli to-morrow evening for Bombay.—A. P.

REMOVAL OF CONGRESS FLAG BY SOLDIERS

Poona Incident In Central Assembly

SIMLA, (By Mail).

Information regarding removal of the Congress Flag near Poona was supplied by the Government of India to Mr. Satyamurti in a statement laid on the table of the Assembly yesterday. The statement reads:—

The extract of the message from the "Eastern Times," of the 9th June 1937, from Poona, June 7 is as follows:—

"The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Poona District Political Conference, in the course of a statement says, that two tricolour flags in the hands of volunteers, stationed at the roadside to direct visitors to the conference being held at Charholi twelve miles from Poona off the main road, were forcibly removed by a party of soldiers who passed that way in a car yesterday noon. A complaint is being filed with the authorities."

"The complaint was duly made to the District Superintendent of Police at Poona on the 14th of June. It was made by the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Charholi Conference and in his letter to the Superintendent of Police he stated as follows: "In order to point out the Charholi Road to the delegates and visitors to the Conference, volunteers were posted at the spot where that road branches forth from the Poona Alandi Road. These boys had a couple of tricolour national flags in their hands. At about 9-30 a.m. on that day two European military soldiers or police sergeants (the volunteers being very young cannot distinguish between the two) seated in a motor car, went past the volunteers in the direction of Alandi. But after proceeding about a furlong, they returned back to the spot where the boys stood and snatched away the national flags from their hands. The act was not done in pursuance of an official policy and it was due to mischievous irresponsibility of certain persons acting on their own initiative. . . . in the particular circumstances of the case it is difficult to trace the culprits, but if those persons belonged to the police force, it may be possible to identify them from the postings of the day for duty.

Both the police and the military authorities have investigated the case. The police authorities state that no police were involved in this alleged incident. The military authorities report that no troops were under training in this distant locality on the date in question and that owing to the meagre evidence available, it is not possible even to assert that soldiers were implicated."—A. P.

MR. KODANDA RAO MARRIED

POONA, Sept. 19.

In the presence of a distinguished gathering of Indians and Europeans, the wedding of Mr. Kodanda Rao of the Servants of India Society with Miss Mary Louise Campbell of Ohio (U. S. A.) was solemnised this morning under the Special Marriage Act in the Gokhale Hall.

Among those who sent good wishes were Mr. Gandhi, the Rt. Hon. Srinivisa Sastri, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Ayyar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Rev. C. F. Andrews, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Sir Mirza Ismail and Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan.

Those present included Mr. Jayakar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. D. K. Karve who blessed the couple. The couple left for Bombay in the evening "en route" to Simla.—A. P.

The quarterly return of the Registrar-General for England and Wales shows there were 6,215 more births in the second quarter of this year than in the corresponding quarter of 1936. The total was 1,63,867 and the birth-rate was 16.1 per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population. Of these births, 84,025 were of males and 79,844 of females. Fewer infants under one year died, mortality being 54 per 1,000 births. The natural increase of population by the excess of births over deaths was 45,343. The highest total in the corresponding quarter of three preceding years was 38,112 in 1935.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

ATHOS RETORTS.

"Discipline, your Eminence, has, I hope, never been neglected by us. We are not on duty, so we believed we could dispose of our time as we pleased. If we are so fortunate as to have some special duty to perform for your Eminence, we are ready to obey you. Your Eminence may notice," added Athos, knitting his brow, for this sort of investigation began to annoy him, "that we have not come out without our arms."

And he showed the cardinal with his finger the four muskets piled near the drum.

"Do you know what you look like, armed and guarded by your servants, as you are?" said the cardinal with a frown. "You look like four conspirators."

The colour mounted to Athos's face, and he made a step towards his Eminence.

"One would think you really suspected us, Monseigneur, and that we were undergoing a thorough examination," he said

"And if it were an examination!" replied the cardinal. "Others besides you have undergone such, Monsieur Athos, and replied thereto. What was that letter you were reading, Monsieur Aramis, and which you so promptly concealed?"

"A woman's letter, your Eminence."

ADIEU, GENTLEMEN!

"Ah, yes, I see," said the cardinal. "we must be discreet with letters of that sort. But we may show them to a confessor, and you know I have taken orders."

"Monseigneur," said Athos with a calmness the more terrible because he risked his head in making this reply, "the letter is a woman's letter but it is neither signed Marion de Lorme nor Madame d'Aiguillon" (x)

The cardinal turned as pale as death, and lightning darted from his eyes. He turned round as if to give an order to his attendants. Athos saw the movement, and made a step towards the muskets, upon which the other three friends had fixed their eyes like men who had resolved not to be taken. The cardinalists were three, while the musketeers with their servants numbered seven. His Eminence judged that the match would be so much the less equal, if Athos and his companions were really plotting, and by one of those rapid turns which he always had at command all his anger faded away into a smile.

(x) Mistresses of the cardinal.

Science and Industry

GOOD OMEN FOR SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRY

But Lord Craigmyle Doubts If Liner Companies Would Prosper

(From A Correspondent)

LONDON: (By Mail).

Built by Messrs. Henry Robb Ltd. of Leith to the order of the British India Steam Navigation Company, the twin screw Diesel engined "Sofala" was launched from the yard of the builders recently. She is intended for the service of Portuguese East African ports as a "feeder" to the main B. I. line.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Craigmyle, Chairman of the B.I., after proposing the toast of the builders, went on to offer some remarks on the present position of shipbuilders and the values of shipping shares.. "We must all of us be cheered", he said, "by the improvement in the Ship-building and the Shipping industries and particularly by the increased employment which is thus afforded to those who build ships and who sail them. I should like, however, to make one observation on each of these topics. With regard to Shipbuilding I am bound to point out, not in the least by way of criticism but merely as a matter of hard fact, that the prices of ships have to-day reached a level which makes it practically impossible for the shipowner to entertain any hope of seeing even a moderate profit on his enterprise in building to-day. Accordingly, shipowners have had to curtail their programmes of building, and in many instances to stop their building programmes altogether until such time as costs become more moderate and show a better chance of those who operate ships being able to make both ends meet. That is the word of warning which I venture to offer in regard to shipbuilding.

LINER COMPANIES

There is another observation which I should like to be allowed to make, in particular in regard to Liner Companies. While Tramp Shipping has already felt a beneficial effect of expansion in trade, it would be quite an exaggeration to suppose that the results of the present financial year in Liner Companies as a whole will similarly reflect an improvement. We must remember that Liner Companies are bound by Conference Agreements, and that under these contracts freights are fixed for a considerable period. Freights do not rise and fall automatically with market levels as in the case of Tramp Shipping, but are prevented from doing so by Agreements which cannot be altered until they expire and fresh Agreements are made. It is true that in respect of certain trade fresh agreements either have been made or are in process of being made, and that these will show some increase in freights. But such increases will hardly help the accounts of the present financial year because they have come too late to do so. On the other hand, while the Liner Companies have been restrained by their contractual obligations from raising freights, they have had to bear, and bear at once, the full brunt of increased costs of wages, stores, oil, repairs, and so on. Thus while they have been operating under the old and much too low rates of freight, they have had to bear greatly increased costs. In some Companies with which I happen to be connected not only have these increased costs had to be borne without any rise in earnings, but earnings themselves have actually fallen off. The reason for this is partly intensified competition by highly subsidised foreign vessels and partly is due to circumstances peculiar to their business. To take but one instance of these circumstances, there has been a very large falling off in the carriage of bullion during the last twelve months, and this in itself is a serious factor. It is not surprising therefore, that when all these things are taken into account certain Liner Companies, in certain trades, will have to show figures which are less advantageous than those of last year.

FAVOURABLE OMEN

In speaking quite frankly of these factors I do not wish to appear in any way a prophet of gloom There is not only the prospect of a continuance for some period of better trade conditions from which the Liner Companies ought to be able to reap some modest recompense, but there is also a stirring in the mind of the public and in the minds of the Governments of the Empire of a recognition of the supreme importance to Britain and to all the Dominions of a strong Mercantile Marine, and of a sense of public obligation not to let that essential factor of Imperial prestige and power be whittled down and destroyed piecemeal by uneconomic foreign competition. This is the most favourable omen of all for the future of Shipping and of Shipbuilding.

PLEA FOR FAIRPLAY

Harijans' Appeal To Premier

The following are extracts from the representation made by the Independent Nationalist Harijan Party to the Hon. Mr. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay:—

We feel happy and gratified that the Congress decided to accept offices and as a sequel in the seven out of eleven provinces of India Congress Ministries are to-day functioning. We feel happy because we know Congress is the only institution in this country which has won the confidence of the masses. We feel gratified because in the Congress Ministries we have friends who will rather incur the wrath of the vested interests in the Hindu community than forsake the Harijans and let go their claims by default.

FACILITIES FOR EDUCATION

We put the greatest stress upon the educational facilities that may be given to our community. Let us make it clear beyond any doubt that when we ask for seemingly preferential treatment to our fellowmen, we do not claim any discriminating advantages; we merely ask for the removal of the age-long hurdles placed between us and the civilised influences. We do not think that we are placing your Government in an embarrassing position when we suggest that all barriers in our path of progress, whether acknowledged by law or allowed by custom, be removed at the earliest possible moment. It is with this view that we suggest that every facility be given so that in the very next few years not only literacy but higher education must spread among our community on as wide a scale as among other communities. To gain this objective we must submit the following points for your favourable consideration:

(1) Owing to the great poverty prevailing among our community it is a very very small percentage that is benefited by the scholarships awarded by the Government. The number of such scholarships should be increased. The Harijans should be exempted from admission fees to University and examinations, as is done in Central Provinces.

(2) In order to encourage education among our community Government should award tempting prizes, in addition to the scholarships.

(3) Special grants should be made for foreign higher education and industrial education, particularly in Leather Industry, which is, as you are aware, Sir, the third Industry of India.

TANNING SCHOOL

Indeed, we would suggest opening of a Tanning School in our Presidency, on the lines of Tanning Schools in Bengal, Madras and the Punjab. Also we would suggest that the number of Tanning Demonstration Parties be increased, as the present number of three for such a vast Presidency is totally inadequate for the object in view. In the very next few years, we thus hope to be able to boast of at least a few thoroughly qualified men in this and allied industries and trades.

(4) The Policy of the Government in regard to Hostels for students should be liberalised. The Government should insist upon institutions, which receive Government grant to admit Harijan students into their hostels but if the latter do not agree the grant should be stopped.

(5) The Government should not give any grant to any temple or any institution which is not open to Harijans.

RECRUITMENT TO SERVICES

(6) The percentage of recruitment of Harijans to Government service should be based on a more liberal scale in proportion to the Harijan population. The present percentage even is not strictly adhered to. We beg your Government to inquire into this question urgently. In this connection we would draw your Government's attention to the fact that practically there is no representation of the Harijans among the higher posts in the Revenue, Police, Excise and other Government Departments.

JOINT ELECTORATES

The Government will please note that our Party is strongly in favour of joint electorate with reservation of seats for the Scheduled Classes in the ensuing Municipal and Local Boards and other Self-Governing Bodies, but in the event of the Government deciding to fix a special franchise for the Scheduled Classes, we would urge that uniformity be maintained therein and no undue preference be shown to any particular section of the Depressed Class community.

BOMBAY'S CONGRESS MINISTRY

Tasks Ahead

(From A Correspondent)

The Congress Government here seems to be having hectic days. A casual visitor to Poona is immediately struck by the bustling activity of the new regime. Every day deputations, callers and visitors from all parts of the Presidency wait on the Ministers. The latter receive them with all the tact becoming a popular Government. They are considerate even to the humblest of citizens who frequent their chambers with all sorts of grievances, real and imaginary. Interviews with all and sundry naturally involve a waste of valuable time. But a popular Government cannot decline to listen to the cry of the people who returned them to power. Of all the Ministers the Prime Minister and the Home Minister appear to be appealed to for help and redress on all sides. Between themselves the two Ministers share the thinking on issues common to both and decide a number of ticklish questions which demand immediate attention. The unerring judgment of Mr. Munshi and the disarming smile of Mr. Kher evoke a volume of sympathy from all those around them who ungrudgingly help and co-operate in performing the task before them.

KISAN MARCHERS

The other day the Congress Government were faced with some curious demands from the Leftists. They led a march of 300 peasants with red flags and banners shouting the usual slogans. The demands of these workers and peasants—though some of them are well grounded—no Government could 'readily' accede. For example take the proposal for a stay of all Court proceedings and a moratorium on agricultural debts. The Finance Minister had explained to the Legislative Assembly only a few days ago that a moratorium was fraught with veritable danger. It would upset the entire economic equilibrium. Many a country banker or moneylender who provides the necessary finance to the ryot would be completely ruined. There would not be any rural credit left which is so much required at the moment for the upkeen of the cultivators. Our agricultural credit system is now largely bound up with the co-operative movement. There are the agricultural societies provincial and district banks, and various other institutions which have advanced crores of rupees to the peasant cultivator. What would precisely be the effect of such a moratorium or cancellation of debt on all these institutions can be well imagined. It is impossible to conceive of a State loan to redeem the agricultural indebtedness which is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of a hundred crores of rupees. The present Government has inherited a large debt from its predecessor whose interest charges alone amount to a crore of rupees. With a prospective shrinkage of revenue by the introduction of prohibition no Government can complacently contemplate saddling the administration with an additional load of heavy debt.

REDUCTION OF LAND REVENUE

We are all agreed that some reduction in land revenue is necessary. Whether it should be 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. or whether it should be a temporary or permanent reduction we have got to examine carefully. It is admitted that our land revenue system requires overhauling. The Land Revenue Code is defective in many ways. The land revenue system has come down to us from the Moghul and the Maratha days. No radical change in such a system is possible without proper enquiry and expert advice. The Government must find out new sources of revenue to replace the huge loss amounting to nearly 6 crores by the proposed enforcement of prohibition. How new sources could be exploited within the ambit of the Government of India Act, is a problem which taxes the best brains of the Administration. Succession duties, sales tax, and income-tax on agricultural income have been commonly suggested to provide the necessary income. But few seem to realize the difficulties in introducing such taxes. Succession duties provide a substantial income but to impose this tax there must be the consent of all the provinces. The Government of India will never agree to legislate unless there is a concensus of opinion from all provinces. The absurdity of the sales tax has already been pointed out by the Finance Minister and it is not necessary to discuss it here. A tax on agricultural income means an addition to the present land revenue. It involves the grading of the tax according to the income of the cultivator. A levy of this kind must necessarily involve a reduction of the present assessment to the poorest and any reduction is likely to be greater than the receipts to be derived from this source. Experts have calculated that if we tax holdings of over 133 acres and below 500 acres at nine pies in the rupee and holdings of over 500 acres at 16 pies in the rupee, the total receipts under this head would not exceed 25 lakhs of Rupees. This is a poor return for the discontent resulting from this imposition. It can never be a satisfactory source if Government were compelled to reduce the ordinary assessment on Khalsa land.

PROSPECTS OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

It is believed that the Irrigation Minister is carefully looking into the question of reduction of irrigation charges. It must, however be remembered that capital works have not been ever so productive as they were expected to be. Our only hope of deriving a large income lies in 'non-food crops' such as sugar-cane in canal areas which will yield a better return to the State. The cry against sugar-cane cultivation in canal areas is absurd. The sugar industry is capable of much expansion and has good prospects ahead of it. No responsible Minister would think of diverting the use of the valuable lands from such profitable enterprises which will provide ready employment to thousands of farm labourers.

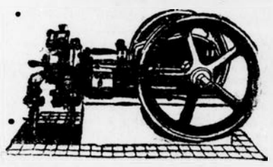
Inspite of the many obstacles the Kher Ministry is endeavouring to fulfill the election promises. Critics must not be impatient. Before long the new Government will be able to show a good record.

Debate Competition At Burhanpur

The C. P. and Berar Debate Silver Cup Competition will be held at Burhanpur under the auspices of the Arya Kumar Sabha (Young Mens' Aryan Association) Burhanpur C. P. on the 8th of November 1937. It is open to all recognised schools and other public institutions of the Central Provinces and Berar and to all Arya Kumar Sabhas of India. The subject for the debate is "The Political Emancipation should precede Social Reforms."

ENGLISH and GERMAN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Crossley



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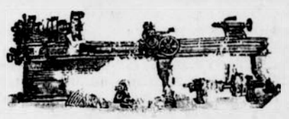

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VITOPHENES

FOR SHATTERED NERVES.

Our Abyssinian Letter

Two 'Rajs' In Addis Ababa

GUERILLA WARFARE CONTINUES

(From Our Correspondent.)

DJIBOUTI, Sept. 3.

Having read the news in your issue of the 13th August regarding the Negus being asked to leave England, I asked the Ethiopian Consul who assured me that although they were in constant touch with the Emperor, they had heard nothing in this matter.

As regards the Ethiopian situation, a Colonel who lately arrived from Ethiopia was heard talking to his compatriots while drinking in a hotel, that the Ethiopians were harassing the road workers and all the soldiers who go out from the Capital day and night. Marshal Graziani was forced to recall them all and stop all the work. He also said that the cause of the Ethiopians becoming so bold was that the Italians had sent back a big part of their arms and ammunition either to Spain or to Italy and had only 100 aeroplanes which were not sufficient in vast and disturbed Ethiopia, so the Ethiopians who know every thing had become so bold.

Two Rajs

It is said that there are two Rajs in Addis Ababa, the Italian command in the day time only and the Abyssinian command during the night. Strong wire barricades are put round the town and no one is allowed to go out after dark. Even then many notices in Amharri are put up near the Italian notices, threatening them and asking them to leave the country before it was too late.

Guerilla Warfare

The Abyssinians on the 16th August attacked Majo from different sides and kept fighting and firing at the Italians, who cannot go even 20 kilometres far from the stations.

In Marat Province Kanyazmash Adeba Arragai has inflicted another severe defeat on the Italians who had sent an expedition killing every one on the road. This is the third defeat inflicted by Kanyazmash Abeba on the Italians. It is a common saying everywhere in Abyssinia that the Italians will be forced to leave the country, though the English are talking of giving 'de jure' recognition to Italian Empire over Ethiopia!

Italian Casualties

Two more trains full of wounded Italians arrived here and they were at once taken by lorries to the wharf as two Hospital ships were ready in the harbour and as hundreds of people see these wounded when they arrived the Italians cannot deny things.

In Harrar Province which the Italians call 100 per cent. their own, thousands of Ethiopians are fighting at Gara Mullata. One side is in Italian possession but on the other side of this mountain range the roads are so bad that no lorries can go and thus the Ethiopians are in possession They live amicably with the inhabitants who are all Mohamedan cultivators. These people make many raids on the other side and all these wounded are said to have arrived from there

In Dire-Dawa itself many small fights have taken place. There was one lately between Abyssinians and Somalees both Italian soldiers and a few others were killed. They were all disarmed by Major Luccetti the Chief of the Carabineri.

Mad Prophet's Fate

A madman who lived in Dire-Dawa, some months before the war with Italians started, used to observe as the aeroplanes were coming and throwing bombs, that the Ethiopians would be driven away. As it was well-known that this man was mad, no one took any heed But now again he is said to have started telling the same thing to the Italians. Some one went and informed the Resident who brought this madman through soldiers and asked him who had told him to repeat such things. The madman answered him that he was speaking by command from God, and repeated that their time was finished and they would soon be driven away. For this the madman was ordered to be shot and thrown in the dry river bed.

Indian Cotton Can Hold Its Own In The World

FOREIGN IMPORTERS' CHARGES UNTENABLE

Central Cotton Committee's Communique

In view of the frequent reports spread by certain interested parties in foreign countries that the Indian cotton contains a lot of dirt, trash, etc., and is consequently uneconomic to import for consumption by the industry, it is highly necessary to bring to light certain important factors about the real situation with regard to the conditions in which Indian cotton is exported, says a press communique issued by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

One of the charges levelled against Indian cotton is that the Indian cotton cannot be obtained in its pure and natural qualities and that there is invariably a tendency on the part of the exporters to mix staples and varieties. As such the foreign importer heralds the accusation that the Indian cotton is not clean and will not cater to the requirements of the foreign consumers. Another charge levelled is that the shipments of Indian cotton are not uniform and even running.

The third complaint often made is about the so called false packing.

PAST MALPRACTICES.

Whilst some of these charges are sweeping and in some cases extravagant, it is admitted that there have been certain malpractices which had contributed greatly to the lowering of the reputation of the Indian cotton.

Before the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act of 1925, came into being, the malpractices existed to a certain extent. Such practices as the watering of cotton, mixing of cotton with inferior qualities were found in some of the ginning and pressing factories as a result of which there was considerable loss to the trade. The Government felt that the time had come to take necessary steps to bring about the needed legislation to prevent the malpractices.

Accordingly in the year 1923, the Government introduced the Cotton Transport Act. The Act prohibited the import, for purposes of mixing and substitution, of inferior cotton into areas growing superior varieties within their jurisdiction.

The Act is now in operation in several protected areas of Madras, Bombay and Central Provinces. In addition, the Act covers Hyderabad, Sangli, Chota Udaipur, Rajpipla States which have such legislation in force.

REGULATING LEGISLATION.

In the year 1925, the Government introduced another Act called the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act to provide for the better regulation of cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories.

The Act "inter alia" made it obligatory on the part of the owner of every ginning factory to maintain at the factory a ginning report containing a record of all cotton ginned in the factory and the names of the persons for whom and the dates on which the cotton has been ginned and the amount ginned for each person.

The Act also enjoined the owners to keep a press register containing a daily record of a number of bales pressed in the factory, the serial number of each and the name of the person for whom it had been pressed.

Further, under the Act every bale of cotton bears the distinguishing mark of a particular press on the bale before it leaves the factory and if any serious flaw is discovered it is always possible to trace the bale back to the factory where it was pressed.

TO-DAY'S HAPPY POSITION.

Under both these Acts, the breaches of the regulations were made punishable under law. Since the passing of these, many cases of punishment have been recorded and it is a matter of gratification to note that there is considerable decrease in the number of offences year after year.

The Acts had a very salutary effect and have brought an appreciable improvement by checking the evils mentioned above. To-day, the Indian cotton can hold its own in the world's markets as regards purity and quality, though there is much scope for further improvement.

FOREIGN IMPORTERS' CHARGES.

Inspite of reforms introduced by the Government and also the efforts of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to make the position of Indian cotton in regard to its quality above reproach, charges, such as mentioned above are being persistantly levelled against the purity of Indian cotton by the foreign importers. The charges cannot be admitted. There are various indigenous mills in India who pay for and get the pure unadulterated cotton when they require it.

Any reliable shipper in India can supply the right staple and quality and the fact that there are many buyers in the United Kingdom and the continent, who have been steady purchasers of such pure and unadulterated staple from year to year will go to prove that India can supply clean cotton of good quality provided there are buyers who pay prices according to the intransic quality of the crop.

India occupies a prominent place among countries producing cotton of various staples and standards of cleanliness from 1 1/32" staple to very nearly the shortest staple produced anywhere. One of the best instances is the growth of Punjab-American cotton in Punjab and Sind. These Provinces produce long staple 289F cotton with a staple length of 1 1/32", 4F cotton with a staple length 34" and deshi cotton with a length of 5/8."

The mixing of the staples of various varieties is due to the demand from United Kingdom, the continent of Europe and Japan. If those consumers insist on getting the right quality they will have to pay according to the world parity of cotton of similar lengths and strength, and they can invariably get it.

UNIFORM SHIPMENTS.

As for the complaint that the shipments of Indian cotton are not uniform and even running, it should be realized that uniform shipments depend upon the shipper more than upon the growth of the cotton being dealt in. There are firms in Bombay enjoying excellent reputation for decades for uniform shipments to such an extent that when a lot is purchased the buyer instead of opening the permissible 5 per cent of bales for sampling purposes is satisfied with opening only one bale.

With regard to the third charge of false packing, they are few and negligible. Bombay handles more than 3,000,000 bales a year and the false packed cotton in the Bombay market is seriously handicapped both, if found in a lot tendered for forward delivery or in a spot sale. This question of false packing is more in evidence in some of the varieties of cotton imported into India, particularly cotton imported from America.

Taking all these factors into consideration, it can be said without hesitation that among the various varieties of cotton which are being marketed in the world, Indian Cotton will stand the strictest test. The responsibility is more on the buyer than on the seller and the producer, to get the desired quality cotton.

A GOOD TESTIMONY

Several reputable houses in India have supplied for decades to their clients abroad their requirements to their satisfaction and have even evoked their warm appreciation. As an instance of the same, the attention of the interests concerned may be drawn to the unsolicited testimonial to the Indian cotton from Messrs. Pierre G. Hanhart of Harve, France, which appears on page 74 of the International edition of Cotton Trade Journal 1937, and which runs as follows:—

"Speaking of Egyptian and Indian Shipments I must say that 95 per cent. of them are usually of uniform quality in their outturn.

This is a considerable advantage to the spinner and to the merchants. I do not remember making any claims for many years to our Egyptian and Indian correspondents for bales which did not turn out the quality sold. Frankly, I cannot say the same of most of our American imports."

FUTURE OF COTTON

In the same issue there appears on page 38-39 an article on the 'real situation in India' by no less an eminent authority on Indian cotton than Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the President of the East India Cotton Association, and Vice-President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, which clearly states the real position.

Dealing with the several charges and discussing the future of Indian cotton, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas says:—

"With the extension of cultivation of staple varieties in India, especially in the Sukkar Barrage area in Sind, the possibility of India's supplying long-staple clean cotton, will increase from year to year. Already there are signs that the supply of such cotton exceeds the demand so that India will soon be in a position to meet, to some extent, the requirements of the world for cotton of a staple length of about 15/16" to 1".

Various parts of the world also require fair and short staple cotton and supplies of this are not likely to decrease, as, with steady prices for cotton, the acreage under cotton in India need not diminish. In fact, India holds a predominant position in the world as an exporter of short and fair staple cotton to the tune of 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bales, and, given fair trade and reasonable prices, she is capable of retaining it for many years to come".

SELF-SOWN RUBBER TO BE DESTROYED

KUALA LUMPUR, Sept. 17.

It is learned that Government intends early legislation to destroy self-sown rubber.—Reuter.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy Stock	78 10 0
Atlas Elect. & Genl. Trust Ord.	0 5 9
Bank of London & S. America	6 10 0
B.B. & C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	112 10 0
Borneo Ltd. Pref.	1 3 3
Cables & Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	75 10 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 6 0
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0 13 3
Crosse & Blackwell New Ord.	0 1 0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	2 16 3
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	40 0 0
Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	103 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 5 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 5 3
J. Lyons & Co. "A" Ord.	5 16 6
C. & E. Morton 7 p.c. Preference	0 8 3
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 4 6
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 6 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	94 0 0
United Premier Oil & Cake Ord.	0 9 9

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Our Sugar Market continued to rule dull in Java forward positions and prices declined by about an anna per cwt. owing to absence of demand from outports. London Terminal Prices improved by about 2d. but it had no effect on the local market as it is mainly guided on reports of Java and in Java second hand sellers were willing to consider business at far below 'Nivas' limits due to difficulties of shipment to China ports. However 'Nivas' limits continued to remain unchanged during the week.

Our Market for Indian sugars ruled steady with an improvement of about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. in certain qualities owing to good demand from consuming centres. Receipts of Indian Sugar in Bombay during the month of August 1937 estimated at about 50241 bags, as compared with 59218 bags during the same month in 1936. Total receipts during 8 months (January to August) in 1937, estimated at about 713406 bags as compared with 579891; 221134 and 247014 bags during the same period in 1936, 1935 and 1934 respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 95000 bags.

The following are quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15-8-0 per cwt Nominal.
Shipment September Rs. 5-7-6 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 5-7-6 F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt, F B H Conf, Terms

Britania:—
Ready Rs. 16-10-0 per cwt.

Indian Sugars:—
Ready Rs. 10-7-0 to 11-3-0 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 17.

	Cwts.
Wheat	36,499
Linseed	9,294
Poppyseed	32
Groundnuts	2,843
Castorseed	2,251
Rice	28,733
Myrabollams	858
Cottonseed	149
Mowraseed	41
Gram	1,311
Joowar	1,362
Barley	353
Bajree	918
Indian Sugar	818

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept 17

GIZA—	
Spot	7.86—6
October	7.11—9
November	7.14—9
December	7.18—9
January 1938	7.30—9
March 1938	7.38—9
May 1938	7.45—9
July 1938	7.51—9
UPPERS—	
Spot	7.02—4
October	6.40—8
November	6.30—8
January 1938	6.31—9
March 1938	6.35—10
May 1938	6.38—10
July 1938	6.42—10

Alexandria Market

Alexandria, Sept 17

SAKELS—	
November	14.92—17
January	14.96—18
ASHMOUNI—	
December	11.11—15
February	11.19—17
GIZA—	
November	13.38—22
January	13.51—25

CHICAGO GUNMEN METHODS AT GWALIOR

GWALIOR, Sept 19.

A series of killing in the Chicago "gun-men" method followed a gang war among notorious racketeers in the outskirts of the State, not far from Nahargarh, says a Bhelsa report just received.

It appears that Manna Singh, the Chief of the gang, incurred the displeasure of his most trusted tool, who shot his Chief to death and betrayed his other confederates to the Police for winning the 'pardon' for himself.

The gangmen got wind of the Police and Kanhayaji who became chief after Manna Singh's death shot the latter's killer through the heart. He died at once.

Then followed a gang war and Kanhayaji's ruthlessness soon brought about his end. His own lieutenant, who was a close friend of the man who killed Manna Singh, shot to death Kanhayaji.

Meanwhile Police got into the ring and arrested 12 of the racketeers and captured their armoury which was a treasure-house of most deadly fire-arms.

Further arrests and developments are expected.—United Press.

RETRENCHMENT IN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 6)

lage medical relief. The step will soon have the desired effect of making them give up their rights and quit.

Considered from any point the appointment of I.M.S. officers is indefensible. Any means used to get rid of even four of them will easily result in a saving of over half a lac per year, taking into consideration their replacement by provincial officers. It is worth a strong decision from the present Ministry and the public have a right to expect it.

Lady Linlithgow

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 19

Her Excellency, Marchioness of Linlithgow is making a very good recovery from her attack of influenza and she hopes to be able to resume her public engagements in two or three days' time.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, September 19.

Thunderstorms have been fairly widespread in North-East India, South Central Provinces and North Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, North Hyderabad, local in Bihar, Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, Bombay-Deccan and a few falls in Bengal, Orissa, Chotta Nagpur, West United Provinces, Kashmir, South Hyderabad, South-East Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dinajpur and Ahmednagar 4 inches; Aurangabad 2; Tezpur, Silchar and Parbhani 1 1/2; Port Blair, Sibsagar, Cherrapunji, Mymensingh and Dehradun 1; Dibrugar and Bijapur 3/4; temperatures continue appreciably above normal in South Deccan.

FORECAST

Thunder showers will be fairly widespread in Deccan, South Central Provinces, West Central India, Bihar, North Bengal, Assam and locally in the rest of North-East India and North Central Provinces. A few thunderstorms are also likely in Western Himalayas, North-West Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Gujerat and East Madras.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-9-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.011 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.4 degrees 1.8 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.9 degrees 0.5 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 3 a.m. 92 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 74 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.06 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 6.65 inches

Total rainfall during the year 61.40 inches.

Weather Remarks—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 18-9-37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE WAFD

(Continued from page 12.)

the prominent leaders of Hedjaz (Saudi Arabia) participated.

The main question discussed at the meeting, it is stated, was that of the Palestine problem and the implications of the Royal Commission's Report. After the meeting a Memorandum was sent to the British Government giving the final attitude of the Saudi Government towards the Palestine question.

Another important item discussed was the problem of the Acaba Port. The British Government were requested further in the abovementioned memorandum to return the Acaba Port at the earliest date to the Saudi Government. The correspondent adds further that strong fortifications are going on on the Saudi Arabia-Transjordan frontier.

A meeting of such importance, as the one referred to above, is the second of its kind held in Hedjaz. The first was held three year ago just before the Saudi Government declared war on its neighbour, Yemen.

The Saudi Government have officially denied the rumour that some Italian ammunition was landed recently on the south coast of Saudi Arabia near the Acaba Port.

BAN LIFTED.

The new Iraq Government have removed the ban on Fauzi Kaokaji, the great Arab leader who has led nationalist movements in various Arab countries and who was recently leading the Arab strikers in Palestine—the British Government had announced a huge price on his head!—, and have allowed him to live in Baghdad. It will be recalled that the last Iraq Government had ordered Kaokaji to be interned in the city of Karkook.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

The Hungarian Consul in Cairo met with a fatal accident while returning from Europe to Egypt.

The Consul was travelling in his special car with his wife and the vehicle collided with another car on the Arab-Libyian frontier. The Consul died instantaneously and his wife had a miraculous escape, though she was injured seriously. The lady was immediately removed to the hospital for treatment.

TURKISH MILITARY REVIEW

The biggest military review held in Turkey during the past three years, was held at Istamboul and was attended by General Asadulla Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Shahi Regiment of Afghanistan, General Abdulla Khan of Herat, Genl Koloo Karin, the military representative of Iran, as also the military representatives of Roumania and Yugoslavia.

SUEZ CANAL PROFITS.

Since the recent change in the management of the Suez Canal Co., the Egyptian Government has upto date benefited by a hundred thousand pounds in profits. It will be recalled here that there are now two representatives of the Egyptian Government on the Board of Management of the Suez Canal Company.

Children's Day

The Publicity Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway writes:

There are children of every age in every country and the most elderly amongst us very often enter into the children's party spirit with more gusto than the children themselves. For some time now enterprising firms have been giving away presents to passengers on the popular "Flying Ranee" which appealed to the more sophisticated grown ups and very successful and popular it has been too. Now we are to have a mammoth children's party and a well-known firm in Surat is making it its business to see that 650 children get something delicious in the way of sweetmeats. In addition several lucky prizes will be given away and time we are told will not lag for the passengers waiting for the train to start. If this last statement is not understood, we will not explain it, but leave it as a surprise for the passengers themselves to find out.

October 2nd is the day chosen for this party and coincides with the day on which the "Flying Ranee" will commence running each week-end in two portions so long as there are sufficient passengers. With the arrival of the fine weather there have been repeated requests for halts at more of the popular seaside resorts and the B. B. & C. I. Railway have not been slow in acting.

Rather than run one train which would stop at many stations thereby giving a late arrival at Surat, they have decided that the first portion should run through to Surat stopping only at four stations on the way. The second train will run only as far as Bulsar and will halt at all the present stopping stations and some additional ones as well.

These arrangements are subject to alteration later on if there are not enough passengers to make the two trains necessary, but this seems unlikely in view of the increasing popularity of this week-end holiday service.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Sept. 18.

P and O S N s.s. Ranpura of 9331 reg tons Capt J M Legg arrived from Yokohama via Shimidzu Kobe Hongkong Singapore and Penang with passengers and general cargo.

Burma Coys Oil Tanker s.s. Badarpur of 4949 reg tons Capt H Lennox arrived from Rangoon with bulk oil and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vasna of 2026 reg tons Capt J Rowe arrived from Basra via Khoramsahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Karanja of 4646 reg tons Capt J L Eadie arrived from Durban via L Marques Beira Mozambique Zanzibar Mombassa and Seychelles with passengers and general cargo.

G Trading's s.s. Roxly of 2026 reg tons Capt G A Pierson arrived from Alexandria via Portsaid in water ballast.

DEPARTURES.

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Okha Bunder with passengers and general cargo.

T Morrison s.s. Alavi of 2161 reg tons Capt A Constantine sailed for Jeddah via Karachi Persian Gulf Ports Red Sea Ports with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Ranpura of 9331 reg tons Capt J M Legg sailed for London and Marseilles via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

F F Campbell s.s. City of Salisbury of 3779 reg tons Capt O Morris sailed for Colombo Madras and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell s.s. Pres Pierce of 8181 reg tons Capt H Nelson sailed for New York via Suez with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Vol. Bros s.s. Sembilian of 4044 reg tons Capt I Bakker sailed for Basra in ballast.

LOADING

The following vessel booked for loading on 18-9-37.

S S Gurna (MM) Kathiawar Coast Ports and Karachi.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 18.

1 Sembilan 4044 Busrah 18-9 Volkart Bros.
2 Rinda 3920 Madras 19-9 L Edwards
4 Pres. Pierce 6663 New York 18-9 F F Campbell
5 Linaria 2014 Hull 23-9 Grahams T
6 C/o Melbourne 4125 Karachi 19-9 J Finlay
8 Roxby 2605 Hull N F Grahams Trading.
9 Clan Murray 3631 M Coast 21-9 J Finlay
14 Takada 4223 Australia 20-9 M M
17 Br. Soldier 3504 Abadan 19-9 Anglo I. Oil

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Mikage Maru No. 18 2566 Japan 20-9 N Y Kaisha
3 Bandra 1893 P Gulf 22-9 M M
7 Ozarda 3037 Japan 22-9 M M
10/11 C/o Salisbury 3779 Colombo 19-9 F F Campbell
16 Indira 278 N M N F The New Dholera Steamship Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Jalarajan 3148 Calcutta 21-9 Scindia S N
D/E Lalita 283 Dholera 19-9 The New Dholera Steamship
G Sophia Marie 677 Karachi 21-9 Merchant S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 2-10-37 P and O
Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O
Strathnaver 26-9-37 P and S N

FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Barcelona 21-9-37 Killick Nixon
City of Canterbury 2-10-37 K Nixon

FROM OSLO
Waynegate 1-10-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY
Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Toyama Maru 16-10-37 N Y K
Himalaya Maru 19-9-37 O S Kaisha
Ranpura 17-9-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 29-9-37 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 6-10-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG
Weissenfels 18-9-37 L Edwards
Falkenfels 26-9-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Ven Buren 30-9-37 F F Campbell
Vichita 8-10-37 L Edwards

FROM BASRA
Bamora 23-9-37 M M
Varsova 25-9-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA
Jalganga 25-9-37 Scindia S N

FROM BASSEIN
Jaltarang 24-9-37 Scindia S N

FROM RANGOON
Gazana 22-9-37 M M

FROM DURBAN
Karanja 18-9-37 M M

FROM KARACHI
Vita 23-9-37 M M
Nalgora 24-9-37 M M

FROM HULL
Serbind 22-89-37 James Finlay

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Corfu 16-10-37 M M
Cathay 23-10-37 P and O
Strathair 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Kaisor-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O

FOR SYDNEY
Maloja 23-9-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL
Castalia 24-9-37 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 25-10-37 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG
Kendelfels 16-9-37 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 13-10-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Hayes 29-10-37 F F Campbell

FOR GENOA
Conte Bian Camano 29-9-37 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Victoria 4-10-37 L Triestino
Ozarda 22-9-37 M M
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Havana Maru 11-10-37 O S K
Anyo Maru 15-10-37 N Y Kaisha
Mikage Maru No 18 20-9-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR KARACHI
City of Melbourne 18-9-37 J Finlay
Vita 25-9-37 M M

FOR BASRA
Vasna 23-9-37 M M
Bandra 22-9-37 M M

FOR DURBAN
Karanja 29-9-37 M M
Takliwa 13-10-37 M M

FOR HULL
Linaria 23-9-37 Graham's Tradg Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Pres. Pierce 17-9-37
S S Fusijam 17-9-37
S S Jalarajan 17-9-37
S S Carthage (boats) 17-9-37
S S Irrawadi 17-9-37
S S C/o Salisbury 18-9-37

EXPORTS

Bombay, Sept. 18.

S S Rampura for Malta: 18 bales cotton piece goods G N Musry.

For Alexandretta: 110 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Tripoli: 20 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

S S Ozarda for Nagoya: 270 tons loose cast iron scrap M G Abdulhussin.

For Hongkong: 20 bags appricots Mangaldas.

S S Roxby for Antwerp: 750 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate

S S Nenenfels for Rotterdam: 160 cwts loose buffalo horns A Gulamhusain; 2000 pockets g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 250 dms castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills.

For Gydnia: 440 bales cotton raw Vol Bros.

For Oslo: 15 dms castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Gothenburg: 25 dms castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Stockholm: 15 dms castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Hamburg: 1358 bags g nut oil cake Ralli Bros; 5120 bags g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 5540 bags g nut oil cake H Rawji, 1350 bags g nut oil cake P M Kataria; 68 bags black pepper D Mawji; 4000 packets myrabollams C Jivanlal; 99 bales cotton fly R Pallanji; 35 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 66 bales cotton waste clean C Jairam.

For Philadelphia: 33 bales goat skins D Abraham; 93 bales wool raw Ralli Bros.

For Klaipeda: 28 bales cotton raw Vol. Bros.

S S Linaria for Portsaid: 4002 bags g nuts K Devchand.

S S City of Salisbury for New York: 134 jottas corriander seed B Jaffer; 250 bags gran. B Jaffer.

S S Ireland for Portsaid: 59410 bags linseed L Dreyfus

S S Pres. Pierce for Suez: 33 bales cotton white shirting A H Diab; 15 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta: 21 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

S S C/o Melbourne for Antwerp: 110 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

S S Takada for Sydney: 84 bags soap nuts A Virji.

S S Mikage Maru No. 18 for Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw E Dossa.

S S Liana for Portsaid: 5073 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS

S S Kandelfels Agents Yionel Edwards from Bremen: 380 cases chlorate of Potash; 1024 cases iron tubes; 55 cases iron flanges; 47 cases copper wire; 200 pcs poles; 295 bags bolts and nuts; 77 cases iron rivets; 58 cases sewing machines; 277 pkg buckets; 100 cases petroleum stoves; 200 roll iron wire; 46 cases iron hinges; 106 cases motor pneum covers; 145 cases cycle tyres; 50 cases cuttacks; 289 pcs y m circles; 730 bdls baling hoops; 162 pcs galvd plates; 351 cases beer; 60 pcs wheels on axles; 305 bales paper; 165 cases empty glass bottles; 400 pcs y m plates; 1500 pcs empty golvd steel drums; 925 bdls copper sheets; 540 cases hoop iron; 250 bags broken nails.

From Hamburg: 315 bags chlorate of potash; 1554 bales paper; 151 pcs steel poles; 77 cases medicines; 111 cases machinery; 124 cases padlocks; 330 bales boards 584 cases gablony goods; 51 bales woollens; 380 bdls hurricane lanterns; 200 bags globe canary dextrine; 166 dms mercury atlas flag oil; 82 cases iron nails; 160 dms dyes dry; 37 cases toys; 145 bdls sewing machines; 39 cases native shawls; 484 bags fullers earth; 78 cases iron chains; 270 bags bolts and nuts; 400 bdls copper sheets; 40 bales cycle tyres; 260 rolls wire netting; 110 bdls plywood; 53 cases cnd meat; 66 cases unexposed films; 80 rings motor car pneum covers; 40 bales motor lorry wheels; 100 coks hyposulphite of soda; 60 cases school slates.

From Antwerp: 120 csks chlorate of potash; 245 dms chemical products; 68 dms chloride of zinc; 2162 bdls steel sheets; 2645 dms dyes dry; 250 bdls steel sleepers; 270 coils steel wire; 2383 bdls rods; 55 cases machinery; 99 bdls round bars; 219 coils wire netting; 79 pcs m s shaftings; 240 dms hydrosulphide; 671 bags bolts and nuts; 1207 bdls hoops; 100 bales straw boards; 51 tusks ivory; 2004 bdls m s rounds; 60 cases amories; 50 cases tinments rivets; 46 cases elect lamps; 240 coks dyes paste; 100 bags litho phone; 50 cases deschiens syrup; 152 d/johns acetic acid; 390 bales rubber tyres; 1215 bdls bearing plates; 34 dms mineral oil; 4005 pcs marble tiles; 31 pcs anvil; 160 bags hinges; 37 parcels elec fittings; 1858 bdls m s angles; 12 cases chemicals; 74 pcs cast iron pipes; 125 cases radio goods; 157 cases rivets; 80 bags maize starch; 420 cases beer; 587 bales paper; 50 bdls wall boards.

From Naples: 4227 baskets potatoes; 30 bags garlic; 101 cases preserves; From Portsaid: 100 bales cotton 910; cases figs; 50 pkgs bed steads; 100 bags almonds.

From Genoa: 121 cases woollen tissues 25 bottles quick silver 250 carboys acetic acid; 250 cases aluminium rounder.

Hedge Selling Lowers Cotton Prices In New York

SCALE DOWN TRADE BUYING LIMITED

Roosevelt's Address Awaited

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

The New York Cotton futures market was inactive with price changes largely dependent on the volume of hedging Wall-Street came under pressure and prices worked lower with trading very slow with many operators holding off pending President Roosevelt's Constitution Day address.

The market opened steady but declined on overnight southern selling orders. Prices later rallied on domestic and foreign trade buying and trade covering in October on the report of a tropical storm in the gulf and forecast of unsettled weather in the Contral Belt. however there was very little follow-up on the buying side and the market reacted on increased hedging. Spot demand was slightly more active and textiles considerably improved.

PRICE MOVEMENT

At the opening December was 2 points down at 8.78 and under better demand prices advanced 7 points from the opening level and December was quoted 8.85 which was the highest level reached during the second hour. Later on there was increased hedge selling and prices declined 12 points from the highest level and December was quoted 8.73 which was the lowest level reached during the last hour. The market closed at a net decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 9.05c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 8.85c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points with January 5.18. There was scattered trade and Bombay buying which met hedge selling. Later on there was heavy hedge and straddle selling which met with trade calling. The market closed at a decline of 9 to 8 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 5.33d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures were easy and Uppers closed at a decline of 8 to 10 points. The Alexandria market was also easy and closed at a decline of 15 to 25 points.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Cloth—It is undoubtedly true that only a restricted volume of new business is being arranged but it is equally true that it is about as much as producers can conveniently handle in the present state of their order books.

As a matter of fact many spinners are faced with such an acute delivery problem that they do not know which way to turn.

There are still no signs of a general trade demand from India. The mails are running over with complaints about high priced Lancashire goods and few serious efforts are made to bridge the wide differences that exist. Many dealers merely repeat bids which have been rejected previously or amend them too slightly to have any effect and only a slow trickle of business is possible with most centres.

CALCUTTA DEMAND

A few special lines of white yarns tinted Dhoties and sarries have been booked for Calcutta but the quantities have not been impressive. Medium and fine mulls, jaconnets, jeans and white shirtings have been booked in small lots for Karachi and a trifling business in light whites and dyed fancies has been arranged for the up-country markets.

A health, demand for printed and dyed goods has been experienced from Singapore. Java has bought a few white shirtings and dyed fancies, but the quantities have been smaller and little more than retail transactions in lawns and organdies has been registered for Rangoon and in miscellaneous cloths for Colombo, none of the secondary markets is making better provision than South America. Many varieties of dyed goods, printed poplins, tussores and fancies have been in active request.

Shippers to West Africa have given varying accounts but some have not done at all badly in bleaching styles, brocades and prints of very high qualities. Isolated instances have been reported in which instructions have been received to hold back deliveries against old contracts but these are exceptional and speaking generally supplies are being taken up well.

Some of the Continental markets have picked up useful lots of poplins, printed goods and cambrics, at keen prices and acceptable transactions in finishing cloths in the grey state have taken place for Denmark and Sweden. Khaki drills have been wanted in good quantities by South Africa and several makers of poplins, sheetings and dress goods, have sold moderately both for that market and for Australia.

In the home trade section the feature has been the brisk demand for linings, casement cloths and plain goods. In the case of linings, one or two contracts run to the end of June next year.

YARN

The spinning section has had a quiet week. With few exception sales have been in minor weights but it is believed that a good business is backing up.

Only a few small lines of hosiery yarns have been sold but many midland concerns are not yet ready to come in. A waiting policy has paid them handsomely in the last few months and they are determined to pursue it a little longer.

On the Egyptian side transactions have been of a hand to mouth character except for an occasional attractive weight of specialities. Export yarns have moved slowly.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest (11 a.m.)	8.85+05
New York December lowest (2-20 p.m.)	8.73—07
Liverpool January highest	5.22+03
Liverpool January lowest	5.16—09

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market barely steady on hedge and straddle selling and liquidation of near months. Looks lower.

Decline owing to favourable weather reports. There is more 'hedge' selling. Market has a good undertone. Spinners are buying 'Spot' cotton freely.

New York: Market continues under hedging pressure with trade demand on scale.

Scale down buying insufficient under weight of heavy hedging.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

"Trade and outside speculative buying absorbing large hedge selling farmers selling freely. Into sight movement for the week 537,000 equinoctial storm in gulf of Mexico without effect. Good business in dry goods."

"Recommend buying for investment on the scale down July"

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, September 18.

	To-day's closing.
October	8.86
December	8.74
January	8.78
March	8.87
May	8.93
July	9.07
Middling Spot	9.06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, September 18.

October	8.83
December	8.84
January	8.89
Middling Spot	8.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, September 18.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 49,000.

Day's exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 17,000.

Day's exports to China and Japan 5,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, September 18.

	To-day's price.
September	5.10
October	5.10
November	5.12
December	5.15
January	5.18
February	5.20
March	5.23
April	5.25
May	5.28
June	5.30
July	5.33
August	5.35
September	5.33
Middling Spot	5.32
	10-12 quotations
October	5.17
January	5.21

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, September 18.

	To-day's closing.
F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
September	8.31
F.G.F. Spot	8.65

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, September 18.

BROACH—	
Fully (good staple)	4.38
Fine (good staple)	4.53
Superfine (good staple)	4.68
OMRA—	
Fine, (No. 1 staple)	4.48
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.63
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.78
BENGAL,—	
Good	3.69
Fully good	3.79
Fine	3.94

LONDON SEEDS

London, September 18.

To-day's price

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton, £13:12:6 Sept. sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, London c.i.f. ton £15:7:6 Sept./Oct. sellers.

Linseed, Bombay London c.i.f. ton £15|17|6 Sept./Oct. sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont. c.i.f. £14|17|6 Sept./Oct. sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton £14|17|6 September sellers.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, September 18.

T.T. LONDON ON:—

New York (closing rate)	4.96.12
Paris	146.56
Berlin	12.36-1/2.
Madrid	73.50.
Amsterdam	8.99-9|16
Brussels	29.48-1/2.
Milan	94.25.
Berne	21.60-3/4.
Prague	141.93.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 18

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 183/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 183/4 on scattered selling. Later on there was slightly better enquiry which in conjunction with short covering improved prices to Rs. 184. The tone of the market was steady and the turnover was moderate.

Liverpool cotton market was due to open unchanged but it opened very steady at a rise of 4 points and with improved buying prices in the local market were quoted at Rs. 184/4 for Broach A/M delivery. Later on prices advanced to Rs. 184/12 and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

Broach A.M	184 12 0
Oomra D-J	164 12 0
Bengal D-J	140 12 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Bengal Fine	145/47
Bengal F.G.	136/40
C. P. 1	169/71
C. P. 2	164/66
Arvi	164/66
Ellichpur	164/66
Berar	159/64
Khandesh	154/59
Jalna/Sailu	154/59
Burwah Sanavad	157/62
Mathia	134/39
Broach Fine	174/78
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	208/13
Surat	223/25
Navsari	233/35
Kampala	355/58

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
In full-pressed Bales.		
Barsi and Nagar	13	28
Total Oomras	13	28
Dholera		600
Sind-Punjab	19	2,212
Broach		137
Coompta and Dharwar		1,077
Westerns-Northerns	4	137
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		229
Egyptian, African and Sudan	256	9,064
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		—
Total	292	13,496

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th Sept.

	Yesterday	This year.
In full-pressed Bales.		
Europe		16,243
Japan and China	508	17,822
Coast Ports		1,884
Up-country by Rail		11,939
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		3,935
Total	508	51,883

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 17-9-37	1466000	1124000
Receipts Yesterday 17-9-37	100000	68000
Exports to date 17-9-37	527000	512000
Stock at Ports 17-9-37	1983000	1687000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-9-37	1049000	1498000
Stock at Liverpool 17-9-37	691000	736000
Visible Supply 17-9-37	3960000	4050000
Quantity in sight 17-9-37	2141000	1966000
Quantity out of sight 17-9-37	1062000	1163000

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 16th September	299
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	13,204
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	12,817
Increase	387

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 166 January 138 March 190 May 189 at cross rate 4.96 9/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 183 Liverpool May 193? 5.26 Rs. 46 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 3 New York May 8.98 Rs. 18 at cross rate 4.96 9/16

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept 17

Broach A/M 1938 opening 183 highest 183 3/4 lowest 182 3/4 closing 183 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 163 1/2 highest 164 1/2 lowest 163 1/2 closing 164 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 139 1/2 highest 140 1/2 lowest 139 1/2 closing 140 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-10-37) Rs. 7 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 20 3/4

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Sept 18

November	63.90—90
December	64.20—80

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept 18

November	240.00—100
December	239.80—120
January	239 20—100

LONDON PRODUCE

London, September 18.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels 41|9 Jan./Feb. sellers.

Wheat Barletta Russo, parcels 45|6 October sellers.

Wheat, South Australian parcels 44|6 September sellers.

LOANS

London, September 18.

Interest day to day loan 1|2 p.c. to 1|2 p.c.

Interest 7 days market loan 1|2 p.c.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 18

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1 1/2d. to £7-0-3 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 15 points down at 146.78. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4 9/16. London silver prices were unchanged at 20d. India bought and business was small and the market was quiet. New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed 5 points up. Shanghai T/T on London was quoted 1-2 13/32. The local silver market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover and Gold prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	34 10 6
Bhardarva	34 10 6
Aso	34 9 0
SILVER	
Ready	51 4 0
Bhadarva	51 4 0
Aso	51 5 6

LONDON SILVER

London, September 18.

	To-day's price.
Spot	19-7|8
Forward	19-3|4

LONDON GOLD

London, September 18.

London gold bars fine per oz £7|0|1

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept 17

September	44.80+05
December	44.60+05
March	45.00—

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 18

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£52-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£52-12-6
Electrolytic copper	£60-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 44-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 53-0-0

Tone: Steady.

LONDON METALS

London, Sept 17

Copper	£52 8 9
Spelter	£21 3 9
Lead	£20 5 0
Tin	£260 0 0

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Light rains in Arkansas, Oklahoma and West Texas. The Daily official U. S. Government forecast says: "Eastern Belt generally fair; all balance entire Belt partly cloudy."

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Sept 18

Yesterday, Liverpool and Chicago wheat markets were fairly steady with a moderate enquiry influenced by reports of inadequate rains in Argentine. The Ministry of Agriculture, Argentine places this year's acreage for wheat and linseed at 7,120,000 and 2,550,000 hectares respectively against last year's figures of wheat 6,365,000 and linseed 2,645,000. The local market was fairly steady today with a moderate enquiry.

Linseed September	8 5 0
Linseed May	8 4 6
Wheat September	5 5 0
Wheat January	5 11 0
Wheat May	5 6 0

Groundnuts Coromanded Shelled

London, Sept. 17.

October	£13-6-3.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Castorseeds Sept.—	
Opening	38 0 0
Highest	38 0 0
Lowest	37 14 0
Closing	37 14 0
Cottonseed Sept.—	
Opening	16 14 6
Highest	17 5 0
Lowest	16 14 0
Closing	17 1 6
Groundnut Feb.—	
Opening	33 2 0
Highest	34 1 0
Lowest	33 2 0
Closing	33 15 6
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	34 12 0
Highest	35 4 0
Lowest	34 12 6
Closing	35 2 0
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	18 13 6
Highest	19 4 0
Lowest	18 1 6
Closing	18 1 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

October	105d.
December	104 7/8d.
March	100 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Sept. 17.

September	dol 1.03 3/8.
December	dol -.04 3/8.
May	dol 1.06 3/8.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-7.

Shipment Sept. Rs. 5-8.

Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 5-9.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-9.

Kesar Rs. 10-12.

Saraya Rs. 10-8.

Java spot F. 7.00.

New York Sugar

New York, Sept. 17.

December	2.30—3.
March	2.37—1.
May	2.36—
July	2.37—1.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 18

3 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100

3 per cent 1951/54 100/4

4 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/14

4 per cent U P Bonds 97

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96/14

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/4

3 per cent 1948 Bonds 108/2

3 per cent 1960/70 113

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/6

3 per cent 1939/44 105/12

3 per cent 1940/43 108/5

3 1/2 per cent 1948/40 Loan 103/14

TAX FREES

3 per cent 1953/63 112

3 per cent 1945/55 120/1

3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 103/8

3 per cent 1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P I 1974 109

4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/8

5 per cent M Deb 1949 118

6 per cent 1954 131

6 per cent P I 1956 131

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97 and declined to Rs. 96/13. Tone: Easy.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept 18

B. C. RATES	I I D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling	I I D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling	T T 267 3/4
Bank's buying	T T 265 3/4
PARIS—	
Bank's selling	T T 1,095
Bank's buying	T T 1,120
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying	T T 77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/2
JAVA—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling	D D 84
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling	D D 80 7/8
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling	D D 92
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 4.96.68 17th instant	
Japan London 1/2 1/32 18th instant	
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 18th instant	
Shanghai London 1/2 13/32 18th instant	
Java London 8.97 3/4 18th instant	
London Paris 146.78 17th instant	
London Belgium 29.49 3/4 17th instant	
London Switzerland 21.62 17th instant	
London Berlin 12.37 1/4 17th instant	
London Stockholm 19.29 1/2 17th instant	
London New York 4.96.42 17th instant	
London Amsterdam 9.00 17th instant	
London Italy 94.36 17th instant	
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady	
Gold £7-0-5 16th instant	
Gold £7-0-3 1/2 17th instant	
Silver London Ready 20 16th instant	
Silver London Ready 20 17th instant	
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 16th instant	
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 17th instant	
Silver New York Ready 45 16th instant	
Silver New York Ready 45 17th instant	
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 16th instant	
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 17th instant	
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 16th instant	
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 17th instant	
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.	
MONEY:—	
Call 1/4 per cent	
3 months 3/4 per cent.	
6 months 1 per cent.	
Tone:—Easy.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 17

Call Loan London	1/2
5 per cent	77 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	91 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 7/8
2 1/2 per ce British Consols	73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	77/6 steady

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept. 18.

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,026
Linseed	11,946
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	17
Gingellyseed	179
Groundnuts	3,122
Castorseed	2,859
Rice	2,593
Mowraseed	29
Gram	1,588
Joowar	2,478
Bajree	2,021
Indian Sugar	8,815

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, September 18.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9|16 p.c. to 9|16 p.c.

Bank bills 6 months market rate 5|8 p.c. to 11|16 p.c.

Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 p.c. to 2-1|2 p.c.

Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

LONDON RUBBER

London, September 18.

Smoked sheet, standard ribbed, per lb. closed.

LINSEED OIL

London, September 18.

Linseed oil, naked, London, per cwt. 29|10 1|2 October sellers.

Linseed oil, naked, London, per cwt. 29|8 Jan./Apl. sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE

London, September 18.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) closed.

Scattered Business On Stock Exchange

OPENING WEAKNESS MEETS MODERATE SUPPORT

Prices Fluctuate Within Narrow Limits

Bombay, Sept. 18.

Although the much feared decline in the prices of iron sheets failed to materialise, the local Share Bazar opened easy with moderate long liquidation, at the decline the market offered resistance and prices rallied partially under short covering. The tone of the market was barely steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Tata Steel Shares were easy at the start and lower prices were reached on tired long liquidation but later on there was some short covering which improved prices.

Cotton mill shares were also quiet to-day with some realising as it is generally believed that present prices high enough for the present. There was little fresh buying but the tone in this section was steady. The market is adjusting the technical situation.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1,065|- and with scattered selling declined to Rs. 1,062 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to Rs. 1,080 but again declined to Rs. 1,057|- and closed at Rs. 1,067|-. Century mill shares opened at Rs. 273|- and closed at Rs. 270|-. Central India mill shares opened at Rs. 315|- and after declining to Rs. 305|- improved to Rs. 310|-. Kohinoors were steady at Rs. 373|-. Simplex closed at Rs. 117|- and Swadeshi mill shares were placed at Rs. 313|-.

Associated cement shares moved within a narrow range and closed at Rs. 150|-. Andhra shares were steady at Rs. 1,640|- and Hydros were steady at Rs. 165|10. Powers closed at Rs. 1,431|-. Tram shares were quiet at Rs. 134|11.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,575|- and advanced to Rs. 1,580|-. At this level there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 1,555|- but again rallied to Rs. 1,577|-. Ordinary shares after declining to Rs. 1408 improved to Rs. 143|8. Bombay Burmas were steady at Rs. 757|-.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Sept. 18.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	328 12
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	1067 8
100 CENTURY	270 0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	310 0
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	229 6
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	115 0
250 Davic	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	350 0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-10-3
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	161 4
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	233 12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1772 8
100 Indore	72 8
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	127 8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	373 12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	680 0
250 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1200 0
250 Model	55 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	121 4
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	301 4
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46 8
100 Phoenix (10)	300 0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	73 12
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2300 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	116 4
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	313 12
100 Swan (nil)	126 4
500 Vishnu (Rs 50)	1.375 0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	850 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	116 12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30 11
500 Imperial (Rs 30)	1550 0
125-500 I. Conty (Rs 7-8)	382 8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	143 8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127 4
5 Union (As. 4)	5 9 6
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	149 8
INSURANCE	
100-50 Empire (Rs 14)	990 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15 12
20 Mercantile	53 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43 12
200 Oriental (125)	4900 0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7-13-0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1640 0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13 12
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	136 9
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182 8
10 Broach	14 2
100 Karachi (4)	270 0
100 Poona (4)	212 8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	217 8
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	165 10
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1431 4
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	956 4
100 C. Province	97 0
100 Dhond Baramati	97 0
100 Gujarat	96 0
100 Mandra Extn	97 8
100 Pachora Jamner	95 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99-8 XD
500 Tapti Valley	760 0
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	11 4
2sh. Indian Copper (As1-6)	3 5
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	51 4
10 SHIVNAPUR (Rs. 2)	68 8
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1577 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs 10)	343 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	325 0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	176 4
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900 0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	233 12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	757 8
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	254 6
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-9-3
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	107 8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	166 14
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50 0
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	575 0
100 I. Radio Ord (15)	510 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 25	735 0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	94 12
15 Scindia	29 6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Sept 18

Bombay Dyeing (1072/8) 1065 1070 1062 1068 1065 1080 1057 1067

Century (271/4) 273 270 276 273 275 265 268 270

Central India (315) 315 311 316 305 310

Kohinoor (376/4) 373 375 371 373

New Great (287/8) 290 289 302 292 300 301

Simplex (116/14) 117 118 116 113 115 116

Swadeshi (315) 317 318 312 318 311 315 313

Associated Cements (150) 150 149/8 150

Andhra (1642/8) 1637 1635 1640

Tata Hydro (166/4) 166 165/10

Tata Power (1432/8) 1427 1430 1425 1436 1432 1431

Tram Ord (136/9) 136 135 134/11

Tata Steel Defd (1582/8) 1575 1580 1582 1565 1560 1567 1555 1577 1570 1575 1577 1577

Tata Steel Ord (342/8) 342/8 343/8 340/8 342 340/8 343 340/8 343/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref (169/4) 169/4 169/8

Bellapur (175) 176 177 175 176

B Steam (236/4) 236 233

B Burma (760) 757 753 760 755 757

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 17

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	38
Amr Super Power	1 1/2
Electric Bond Common	14
Northern S Power A	18
American Tel and Tel	161
Western Union Telg	34 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	20
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	44
Great North Pfd Railway	42
New York Central Railway	28 1/2
Pennsylvania Railway	32
Southern Pacific Railway	33
Allis Chalmers	57
U S Rubber	48
Denmark 6 per cent 1942	106
Chesapeake and Ohio 3 1/2 per cent 1996	96
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	82
Consol mining and S. of Can.	72
Bethelehem Steel	80
Crucible Steel	58
Ludlum Steel	28
National Steel	84
Republic Steel	29
United S Steel	84 1/2
Youngstown Sheet	67
Anaconda Copper Mining	45 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	56
Chrysler	97
General Motors	51 1/4
General Electric	48 1/4
Union Carbide	92 1/2
Socony Oil	18 3/4
Amr Tob B	77
Chase Bank	43 1/2
National City Bank	38 1/2
Amerex	23 1/4
Amr Tel and Tel Deb 3 1/2 per cent 1961	99
Argentine Republic 1971 4 1/2 per cent	102
Bethelehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	115

Carloadings up 11152 units. Ludlum Steel earned dol 2.07 per share in first seven months. Market awaiting President Roosevelt's speech on constitution Day. Turnover 810,000 shares.

25 Tata Oil Mill	33 12
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1580 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	307 8
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	78 4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	105 4
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	100 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	159 6
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1565 0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	201 4
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	711 4
DEBENTURES	
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109 4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52 0
7 p.c Sholapur	33 12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109 12

(Last Dividend in all sheets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1937

Why Britain Wants Hold On Palestine

Strategic Advantage To Navy And Air Operations

JEW-ARAB MIXED ORGANISATION EXPOSES IMPERIALIST OBJECTIVE

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

The following statement has been issued by the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee:—

It will be of interest to know the lines on which the Arab Higher Committee has proposed a solution of the Palestine problem. They are: (A) The recognition of the right of the Arabs to Complete Independence in their own land. (B) The cessation of the British Mandate and its replacement by a treaty similar to treaties existing between Britain and Iraq, Britain and Egypt, and between France and Syria, creating in Palestine a sovereign state. (C) The immediate cessation of all Jewish immigration and of land sale to Jews, pending the negotiation and conclusion of the Treaty.

RIGHT, SOLUTION.

It is obvious that the arch of settlement on the lines proposed by the Arab Higher Committee is the right of the palestine people to complete Independence. This alone is the true basis of the struggle in Palestine and the one likely to introduce a progressive era in Palestine and to take the world further on the road of anti-imperialism.

MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS.

The demands directed against the Jews are only incidental and, in so far as the official spokesmen of the Jews in Palestine support British Imperialism, they are justified. But it must not be forgotten that it is to the mutual advantage of Arabs and Jews, if they patched up their quarrels and presented a united front against the major foe of Imperialism.

ANTIFA'S DECLARATION.

It is hopeful, that mixed organisations of Arabs and Jews exist, whose function it is to bring the two races together and "Antifa," such an organisation, says in one of its declarations. "For many years, the world crisis spared Palestine. But now our country has become the victim of intense preparations for war. A little country and two ancient but weak peoples have become a game of ball in the hands of incendiaries of war. They have set the fires of hell ablaze with fratricidal crime between the two peoples. So they hope the better to dominate our country. So they intend to transform the bodies of Jews and Arabs into cannon-fodder for the next war."

It may only be added that the third demand of the Arab Higher Committee, for a treaty similar to that between Britain and Iraq, is not particularly happy. Independence such as Iraq enjoys is not full Independence, and the British retain their control over the nerve-centres of the national life.

INDIA'S EXAMPLE.

The Arab Higher Committee says: "Arabs are fully prepared to discuss reasonably with Great Britain, the question of safeguarding her imperial interests and communications as in Iraq and Egypt. We know what this means. Such reasonable discussions, treaties and safeguarding of imperial interests have two-fold effects. They effectively strangle the New State. They maintain the "status quo" in world Imperialism, and the world is no freer, if an ex-colony chooses to acquire freedom, on these terms. It is here, that the Indian Freedom Movement has unique role to play. Of all the Colonial Freedom Movements, in the world, the Indian Movement, alone, by growing in tempo and militancy, can introduce greater determination and aggressiveness in the world anti-imperialist struggle.

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE.

The fact that Palestine is the Holy Land of Islam, is not of great relevance to the world freedom movement. The Colonial World is interested in the gallant struggle of Palestine for freedom, because Palestine is the Holy Land of British Imperialism. Not only different aerial and railway routes pass through Palestine, but Palestine is equally important to the British Navy, in so far as Mosul Petrolium is brought in pipe-lines to the Palestine Port. It is not accidental that, despite the great reliance of British Imperialism on Zionism to do its Imperialist work in Palestine, Britain has found it necessary to concentrate most of the strategical stations in the Permanent Mandatory Zone, over which she will have undivided control. This British State in Palestine, which will belong neither to the Jew nor to the Arab, includes the Aerodromes of Lydda and Ramleh and the important Railway junction at Lydda, where lines of Egypt, Haifa, Jerusalem and Jaffa meet. The strategic port of Akaba, with its command of the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, also falls within the Permanent Mandatory Zone.

A country smaller in population than an average district of India, has presented an effective resistance to the strength of British Empire, and, in doing so, has also shaken up the security of the Empire's Communications with our own country. As freedom increases in Palestine, one link of the chain which Britain has bound around the world snaps, and India stands to gain.—A.P.

ZAMINDARS SCARED

Agra Move To Organise Against Congress

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf (an ex-Minister), chairman of the managing committee of the Agra Province Zamindars' Asssociation, has issued a letter to the landlords of the province appealing to them to organise themselves, from associations in districts and tahsils and attend in large numbers the conference of the Zamindars of the province to be held shortly under the auspices of the Agra Province Zamindars' Association, Allahabad. In the course of the appeal he says:—

Needless to say that you are passing through a great crisis and due to lack of proper organization, petty jealousies and non-realization of the gravity of the situation, zamindars have allowed the Congress to capture the legislature, with the result that they are threatened with extinction. The Congress is adopting subtle methods to ruin the zamindar community by creating division between the smaller and bigger zamindars. Smaller zamindars are told that their interest will be safeguarded if they co-operate with the Congress and that it is the bigger zamindars who will be made to suffer.

CLEVER MOVE

Obviously it is a clever move to destroy the zamindars as a class, irrespective of their being big or small, because they want to finish the bigger zamindars first who are really the bulwark of the zamindar community, as they possess money and influence and also experience to preserve and protect the vital interest of their community and do not allow the zamindari system to be abolished. The aim of the Congress is socialism, verging on bolshevism, which means abolition of the zamindari system and confiscation of land from the zamindars even without compensation, if necessary, and to nationalise it. If they are true to their own ideals as they must be, land must be taken away from all the zamindars, big or small. They may give respite to the smaller zamindars with a view to achieving their ultimate nefarious object of doing away with the class altogether. In view of the imminent danger it is a matter of vital importance for the zamindars to meet in a conference at the Agra Province Zamindars' Association, Allahabad, to which all the zamindars, big or small, should be invited with a view to attaining solidarity.

A WARNING

No sacrifice will be too great for every section of our order to organize ourselves so that we may be of a strong position to protect our rights and interests. I am sure that if we make a joint and concerted effort in this direction and if a regular network of our organization, from top to bottom, whether it is urban area or rural area, be created, no power on earth can jeopardise our interest or withhold our legitimate rights and privileges. I warn you that if you want to live as a class, which, undoubtedly, is almost exclusively responsible for the creation and development of these provinces to their present stage and which has done yeoman service to the cause of the people at large, and continue to be the natural leaders of the people of country, you must galvanise yourself into action, sinking your petty differences and animosities. Let your watchword be unity, service and sacrifice in the interest of the masses of the country.

Give No Place To Aggressors

CONGRESS' SYMPATHY FOR ETHIOPIA AND CHINA

Jawahar's Cable To World Peace Congress

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

The Foreign Department of the Indian National Congress releases two cablegrams one sent to the World Peace Congress and the other to Mr. Jordan, Chief delegate of the New Zealand to the League of Nations on the aggression in Ethiopia and China.

To The World Peace Congress

"National Congress condemns Japanese aggression in China. Strongly protests against despatch of Indian troops to Shanghai in interests of peace and demands condemnation of Japan as aggressor and continuation of Ethiopian delegation on the League.—Jawaharlal Nehru."

To Mr. Jordan

"National Congress strongly supports continuation of Ethiopian delegation on the League in the interests of peace and demand that no recognition is given to the aggression in Ethiopia and China.—Jawaharlal Nehru."—A.P.

MILL WORKERS FALL OUT

Several Injured In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD: September 19.

Ten operatives were injured and four seriously in an encounter between the old and the new operatives of the Bharat Suryodaya Mill last evening

It is stated that the mill employed new weavers in the place of the old ones, who lay in ambush near the mill, and attacked the new weavers with sticks and other weapons. The police rushed to the spot and removed the injured to the hospital.—A P.

Kisan Leaders To Meet In October

SIMLA, Sept. 18.

It is understood that a meeting of the Kisan leaders will be held in Calcutta, towards the end of October, along with the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, when the position arising out of the Congress' acceptance of Ministry and allied matters will be reviewed by Kisan leaders. —United Press.

MADRAS GOVT.'S 'DRY' BILL

Certain Articles Exempted But Abuse Of Concessions Not Allowed

MADRAS, Sept. 18.

The text of the Government's Prohibition Bill, which will shortly be introduced in the Madras Assembly, has been published in the Gazette.

The bill is intended to authorise and facilitate a real step towards the removal of the drink evil in the province. It is drafted to provide a statutory authority to introduce prohibition in select areas with power to extend it to other areas, as time and experience enable such extension. The bill is based on the assumption that the way for the attainment of the goal of prohibition is not by local option, the methods of which are not suited to our country, nor by a gradual curtailment in the number of shops, but by undertaking responsibilities for total prohibition in certain select areas, large enough to maintain an adequate "dry" area within the province, so as to enable the administration to gain experience and confidence.

PROVISIONS OF BILL

The bill penalises all traffic and consumption of liquor and intoxicating drugs, but provides:—

1. For the exemption of certain articles, which may contain alcohol but which the medical profession needs for their work, such as certain forms of codliver oil and the like, which may be needed for any industrial or scientific purpose, or any purpose other than use as a beverage:

2. For permission to be granted under licences to medical men and others to deal in the prohibited articles where it is necessary for medicinal, scientific or industrial purposes:

3. For the issue of personal permits to those who, in the opinion of the Government, may specially be exempted and permitted to keep, and consume liquor and

4. For the issue of licences to existing institutions and clubs to possess liquor and issue it to such of its members as are permitted to consume liquor.

It is intended to use the last two provisions, only in favour of bottled foreign liquor, and of persons, and institutions consisting of persons, who by long habit cannot dispense with the use of the same, and who are not likely in the opinion of the licensing authority, to abuse the concession.

The bill provides for honorary officers being appointed when and where necessary to help in carrying out the objects of the measure. —A. P.

Bareilly Fire Havoc

BAREILLY, Sept. 18.

Further enquiries in connection with the outbreak of fire show that the fire broke out of fireworks and took four hours before it was brought under control. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 50,000

The Commissioner and the District Magistrate are personally supervising the rescue operations —A P

Our Cairo Letter

Consolidation Of The Wafd

World-Wide Support To Palestine Arabs

SIR M. LAMPSON TO RETIRE?

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

It is reported that some new change in the general body of the Egyptian Nationalist (Wafd) Party will take place shortly. Those old members who had resigned from the Party over some internal differences, many years ago, will be recalled and the Party will be put on a still stronger basis, so that it can present a United Front.

It will be recalled here that a few years ago eight members of the Wafd Party left it to join its opposition group, following some differences. And at the time, Nahas Pasha (the present Premier) and other prominent leaders of the Party expressed themselves glad at the desertion of the said members since they considered them to be disloyal and that it was better that they had resigned so that further trouble in the Party itself was put to an end by their action.

Now that the Nationalist Party has decided to recall these as well as some other members who had deserted its ranks, it shows that a good beginning has been made to consolidate the already strong and well-knit Party that is in power at present.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

Under the presidency of Lady Zaglul Pasha, widow of the great Nationalist Leader of Egypt, an important meeting of the Wafd (Nationalist) Party was held at the People's Hall of the Party in Cairo to consider, among other things, the sudden, unexpected resignation from the Nahas Pasha Cabinet of Minister Nakrashi Pasha, the consolidation of the Party by patching up the small differences that are said to exist between some members of the Party, and to bring about a conciliation between the Wafd Party and Leaders of other rival parties, so that they can put up a strong United Front—for the ultimate welfare of the country.

His Eminence The Grand Mufti of Palestine continues to receive hundreds of messages and telegrams from all the world over, supporting him in his campaign against the imposition of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on Palestine.

Prominent Muslims of Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam have expressed their opposition to the partition scheme and support to the Arab demands in Palestine.

At a largely attended meeting held in Singapore the local Muslims, speeches were made protesting against the Peel Commission Report and a protest note was forwarded to the authorities, urging them to use their influence with the British authorities at Whitehall to cease from implementing the recommendations of the Palestine Report.

INDIAN SUPPORT.

Maulana Abdul Rehman Siddique from India, who interviewed the Grand Mufti in Jerusalem on his way to London to carry on propaganda in favour of the Arab demands in Palestine, has sent a message to His Eminence saying that Indians—both Hindus and Muslims—are doing their utmost to assist the Arabs of Palestine and their full support will always be with their just demands.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalljee of Bombay has forwarded to the Grand Mufti copy of the resolution passed recently at a largely attended meeting held at the Kaiser Baug, under his presidency. Maulana Irfan and other prominent Muslims of Bombay attended the meeting, including a representative deputation from His Holiness Syedna Taher Saifuddin, the High Priest of the Dawoodi Bohras. The resolution unanimously condemned the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Palestine and supporting the Arab demands.

Clippings from various Indian newspapers—English as well as Vernacular, including among others, "The Bombay Chronicle," "The Zamindar" (of Lahore), "Khilafat" (Bombay), etc.—supporting the Arab cause in Palestine, have been received by His Eminence.

MOROCCO MEETING

A big meeting was held in Morocco by the Muslims and a resolution was passed protesting against the British plans in Palestine. A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the French High Commissioner in Morocco, requesting him to use the influence of his Government (French) to see that Palestine Arabs got justice

A new society has been formed in Mecca, called the Society for Defence of Arab Cause in Palestine, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mahmood Nasif Jiddah, to collect funds and do propaganda on behalf of the Palestine Arabs.

Resolutions were passed at large meetings held by Muslims of Algeria and the Arabs of Transjordan—both Muslims and Christians—supporting the Arabs of Palestine in their fight against the partition of Palestine.

YEMEN CABLE.

The Imam of Yemen sent a cable to King George VI, requesting His Majesty to do his utmost in preventing the imposition of the recommendations of the Royal Commission by partitioning Palestine, to which he has received a reply from the British King expressing his full sympathies in the Arab cause. The Muslims of Guinea and Uganda have expressed their full support to the demands of the Palestine Arabs.

An open appeal has been issued by prominent Ulemas of Algeria, asking the Muslims to do their best in supporting the claims of the Arabs of Palestine.

AMBASSADOR TO RETIRE.

It is strongly rumoured in well-informed political circles that Sir Miles Lampson, until this year British High Commissioner in Egypt and now the British Ambassador to the Royal Egyptian Court, is retiring shortly from the post.

SAUDI GOVT.'S MEMORANDUM

The Special Correspondent of the Cairo Daily, "Al Ahram", has sent a despatch to his paper stating that the Saudi Arabian Ambassador in London—who recently left for his country suddenly under instructions from his King—attended an important meeting, presided over King Ibn Saud, himself, and in which all

(Continued on page 10 Col 5)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE SWISS HEADWAITER*

THROWN FROM THE WRECKED HANDCAR, MARGARET AND THE TWO CRIMINALS FLY THRU THE AIR---AND LAND HEAD-FIRST IN A HUGE SNOWBANK!
8-18
HOW CAN I EVER THANK YOU?--- YOU SAVED MY LIFE!
TAKE IT EASY, MISS BELMAN. ---IT'S ALL OVER NOW--
C. 1937, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
WHAT ABOUT THE CROOKS? DID YOU--?
I CERTAINLY DID--- THERE WAS NO TIME TO FIND THEIR HANDS SO I SLIPPED THE HANDCUFFS ON THEIR FEET!
LYMAN ANDERSON

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.